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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Votes on the Adoption of the Platform.

THE SEVENTH RESOLUTION TABLED.

Reports of the Committee on Credentials in the New-York Case.

GREAT SCENE OF CONFUSION.

The two Delegations Admitted on an Equal Footing.

The Balloting Commenced—No Choice yet.

BUCHANAN AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Convention to-day was one continual scene of intense excitement. The voting evinced increased bitterness of feeling. The resolutions on Slavery were greeted with tumultuous and unanimous applause, while those on foreign policy were choked down, but with a loud protest. South Carolina and some other of the slave States evidently fearing they may lead to a vote. When the last one was being voted on, the venerable Ex-Postmaster-General WICKLIFFE drew up his copy of the platform and trampled it beneath his feet with strong demonstrations of contempt and disgust.

The theory of the Monroe doctrine was well received, but the proposition to give it practical application was swallowed reluctantly.

California is greatly indignant at the refusal to endorse the Pacific Railroad. Her delegates freely canvassed on this result, which tends to give California to the Republicans—in which event they can afford to lose Indiana and Illinois, provided they get the remaining Free States.

[illegible] the Committee on Resolutions last night, TOOMBS, of Mississippi, moved the adoption of the Georgia Platform—that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. It was lost by nearly a tie vote—three of New-Hampshire, voting aye, and TOOMBS and one other Southerner voting no.

GWIN, of Maryland, moved a resolution indorsing the Administration, and declaring the President entitled to the gratitude of the country. It was defeated fiercely for hours, and withdrawn—GWIN declaring that he would prefer to take his chances in the Convention. It is not now probable that any attempt to indorse PIERCE will be made.

The report on the New-York case will authorize each of the sections admitted to cast its own separate vote in the Convention, instead of the majority casting the whole vote as a unit. As both sections have agreed to abide by the decision of the Committee, it is supposed they will each accept the seats tendered them, provided the report is adopted.

I see no change in the nominational prospects. BUCHANAN is still apparently sure, although a portion of the opposition profess the ability and determination to defeat him.

There is some talk again of withdrawing DOUGLAS, but the chances are that he will trail.

If the previous question is not sustained on the New-York case to-morrow, the contest will be very exciting. BAYARD intends to submit a minority report. It is also proposed, in the event of serious difficulty, to table the report and proceed to the nomination without New-York.

It is a very general expression among members in the Convention that New-York Democrats are no longer necessary to the Democratic Party, and that they don't care a cuss whether they are satisfied or not. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—A. M.

A report has just been circulated and telegraphed to the effect that RICHARDSON stated that DOUGLAS would be withdrawn. This report has been flatly contradicted by him.

The Credential Committee has reported. Fourteen in favor of admitting the Hards; seven for admitting the Hards and Softs; and seven for admitting neither. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—P. M.

The heaven triumph achieved by the Hards against the Committee's report was carried by the Buchanan men, who were satisfied that the Softs would vote for PIERCE. The consequence is, the opposition to BUCHANAN is greatly embittered, and the possibility of maintaining a one-third vote against him is greatly improved.

The Hards are yelling with joy. The Softs bear their adversity moderately.

The Boston Custom House was terribly convulsed while Massachusetts was consulting as to the vote on the minority report. GREELEY and FRASER, in their advocacy of the Softs and PIERCE, were especially turbulent. On first ballot New-York cast eighteen Pierce and seventeen Buchanan votes. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—10 P. M.

A later dispatch has been received to-night from DOUGLAS, authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever expedient. It is understood, however, that RICHARDSON will press him, until after he has run off either PIERCE or BUCHANAN.

The leaders of the BUCHANAN forces say that several new Delegations have to-night resolved to go for BUCHANAN to-morrow, after first running PIERCE up again.

The Virginians say they cannot stand by BUCHANAN for many ballots, unless he improves rapidly. They are playing for HUNTER, some say. My own impression favor BUCHANAN. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—11 P. M.

BUCHANAN stock is decidedly down. His friends voted, to-day, on the New-York question, evidently with the purpose of excluding PIERCE votes and getting BUCHANAN strength by admitting the Hards, rather than upon the merits of the question. This has exasperated the PIERCE and DOUGLAS men, who had thought of going for BUCHANAN after the first ballot, and it looks very much to-night as though it may have killed BUCHANAN. In that case, DOUGLAS will be the next strongest, but the chances favor some new man.

The delegations are now busily engaged in caucussing, and it is barely possible that BUCHANAN's back-set to-day may be redeemed by private conciliations.

The gag-law is religiously enforced, and all questions are disposed of without debate. The purpose of this is, to prevent discussion which may ignite the large mass of inflammable material, for it is evident that beneath the peaceful and harmonious surface of the Convention fierce fires are smothering. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—11½ P. M.

Latest.—North Carolina is inclined to vote for DOUGLAS to-morrow.

Georgia promises to vote for BUCHANAN after giving a complimentary vote to DOUGLAS.

Independent of these, concessions of sixteen are promised to BUCHANAN on the first ballot. Some Buchanan men disheartened, privately, if the opposition continues factious, to declare him nominated by acclamation, and then adjourn the Convention by a majority vote.

The Softs have just resolved to vote for DOUGLAS to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 5—Midnight.

The Committee on Resolutions, to-day, on motion of New-Hampshire, agreed to report a resolution laudatory of PIERCE's Administration—Michigan and Wisconsin voting No. It will not be reported, however, until after the nominations, lest it should do PIERCE some good.

The Committee also agreed to ask to be discharged from the consideration of the Virginia resolution declaring the Platform resolutions on foreign policy not a party test. This is equivalent to its rejection. The Committee deem them essential to put a little "white man" in the Platforms.

Collector PEARSON has in his hands a letter from PIERCE withdrawing his name, to be used whenever it is deemed advisable.

The PIERCE men to-night, are laboring industriously to get PIERCE's vote up to-morrow, when they propose to withdraw him.

RICHARDSON, who is engineering for DOUGLAS, is endeavoring to prevent this, in the fear that if PIERCE is withdrawn now, BUCHANAN will win—it being DOUGLAS' game to throw nomination South if he cannot get it himself.

The Buchanan men refer to the fact that he gains always by defection from PIERCE, and are confident that they can run PIERCE to the withdrawing point to-morrow, and then get two-thirds.

On the other hand, the fact that RICHARDSON is playing his desperate game of kill or cure so broadly, seems to confirm his confident assertions that he can defeat BUCHANAN. S.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HIBBARD moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolutions this forenoon, and to lay the motion LIT reconsideration on the table. Carried.

The vote by States on the five closing resolutions is as follows:

Fifth resolution, ayes 311; nays 49. Second resolution, ayes 229; nays 32.

Mr. WICKLIFFE here asked that Kentucky might change her vote on the first resolution to aye. Granted, making the vote stand—ayes, 283; nays, 57.

Third resolution—ayes, 190; nays, 56.

Maryland and Rhode Island voted nay on the preceding resolutions, and the others were scattering.

Fourth resolution—ayes, 231; nays, 26. Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Kentucky against it.

Fifth resolution—ayes, 226; nays, 30.

A vote was then taken on the supplementary resolution reported by the Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party recognises the great importance to a political and commercial point of view, of safe and speedy communication, by military and postal routes, through our own Territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to secure such communication, by all Constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

An objection was raised that the motion was out of order. The Chair decided it in order.

The resolution was then laid on the table by ayes 123, nays 120.

The following is the vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	7		Louisiana	6	
New-Hampshire	4		Ohio	16	6
Vermont		5	Kentucky	9	4
Massachusetts	1	13	Tennessee	8	9
Rhode Island	4		Indiana		12
Connecticut	6		Illinois		11
New-Jersey	7		Missouri		9
Pennsylvania	27		Arkansas		4
Delaware	5		Michigan		6
Maryland		6	Florida	3	
Virginia	15		Texas		4
North Carolina	10		Iowa		4
South Carolina	6		Wisconsin		5
Georgia	6		California		4
Alabama	9				

Cheers and hisses followed the announcement of the vote.

Mr. A. H. COLQUITT, of Georgia, moved to reconsider all resolutions in reference to the Foreign Policy, and recommit them to the Committee on Resolutions.

A Delegate from Indiana moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried: Ayes, 179; Nays, 79.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, presented the following resolution from his delegation, and upon which he called for the previous question:

Resolved, That the resolutions on our foreign policy are but the opinions of this Convention, and not considered articles in part with—

Here Mr. PECK of Mich. raised a point of order, and said the resolution, under the rules, must go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. HUBBARD of Texas moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of voting on the resolution.

Loud cries of "No" answered the call, but the demand was made for a vote by States.

Great confusion prevailed.

The Chairman, after striving to restore order, declared that he would call the delegates by name who were creating the disturbance. [Loud applause.]

The Convention refused to suspend the rules by Ayes, 74; Nays, 168.

Mr. LOWE, of Missouri, offered the following resolution, calling for its reading:

Resolved, That in expressing any opinion in regard to the principles involved in the last five resolutions of the proposed Platform, we deem it inexpedient to adopt the said resolution as part of the said Platform, and that the Chairman of this delegation be directed to cast its vote in the negative upon the said resolution, and that he is further requested at a proper time to request the reading of this resolution to the Convention as the ground upon which the action of this delegation has been based.

Mr. SANDSBURY of Delaware, declared his concurrence with the resolution. His State was unwilling that any resolution should be introduced into the platform upon which every Democrat could not stand. [Applause.]

The President called the speaker to order.

The resolution was referred.

The President called the attention of the delegates to the crowded state of the Hall. He had learned that delegates after taking their seats had sent cards of admission to outsiders. He appealed to the honor of gentlemen not to do so.

The Committe to appoint a National Democratic Committee was then appointed.

On a motion being made to adjourn and negatived, calls were made for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, said that time enough had been wasted. There was no occasion to wait for the Committee on Credentials. He moved, therefore, that the Committee proceed at once to nominate a candidate for President.

Mr. SANDSBURY, of Delaware, thought it was wrong to make a nomination during the absence of the Delegates from New-York.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Texas, took the same ground, saying that New-York was the greatest State in the Union and was entitled to a voice in the nomination. The platform had already been passed over her head.

Mr. PETIT withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, was willing to give New-York a chance in the appointment, but he was not willing to magnify the quarrels of that State into undue importance. Three days were long enough to enable the rival delegations to settle their difficulties if they could be settled at all, but it was time now to work. He understood that though glad of her support the Democratic Party could do without her. [Immense applause and shouts from the Convention and galleries.]

After a warm running debate, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, June 5.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, rose to make a report from the Committee on Credentials. The Committee had not agreed, but representing, as he did, the majority, he was ready to read their report, if the Convention pleased. When order was restored, after claiming the indulgence of the Convention, he said they had given three days' attention to the case, and had heard both parties claiming seats. After able arguments from both sections of the party they had agreed to stand upon the noble platform of the Convention, and pledged their honor that both sections would unite and make a common battle for the nominee of the Convention. It was lamentable that the great Democracy should be rent by dissensions, but they have passed away, and both have agreed to bury the past in oblivion—uniting on the last two platforms adopted in New-York State.

He then read the report and preamble as modified, recognising the Softs as a regularly organized portion of the Democratic Party; and the Hards as an organized body, resolving that the two sections be now consolidated: That the Softs have 44 delegates and the Hards 26; and that the minority should not be overriden by the majority. Also, *Resolved*, That delegates be allowed to register their votes on the platform. He trusted no dissensions would come into the Convention, but that the report would be unanimously adopted. Very slight applause followed.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, on taking the stand was greeted with immense applause. He said that, as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, he was bound to make a minority report. The minority felt that they had no right to make a distinction between the delegations, but that each section should be admitted to an equal representation. He regretted the necessity for a minority report, but he would not flinch from his duty.

The minority report reviews the action of the Committee, and goes into an argument to show that the Hards are the regular Democracy, and the Softs seceders, sometimes acting for and sometimes opposed to the interests of the party. The report finally concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the two delegations from New-York be authorized to select each thirty-five delegates and that the seventy delegates thus selected be admitted as the delegations of the two sections of the New-York Democracy in this Convention, and that they be allowed one hour to report their selection.

The two delegations are to vote separately in the Convention; each party to be entitled to seventeen votes, to be cast separately by the two sections—the Softs casting the odd vote on the first ballot.

The reading of the resolutions was received with immense cheering, and Senator BAYARD continued: The resolution of the minority was proposed before the Convention, and in its advocacy not one word was said to create ill feeling. The resolutions put the sections upon an equal footing, although the Softs had only stood on a national platform since last January, and the only claim to give them a superiority over the Hards was that they had a larger vote on an abolition platform, when favored by local circumstances.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, thought that after the deliberations of the Committee, the Convention was not called upon to discuss the New-York quarrel. He desired, without further discussion, and giving the Hards the advantage of a long report, to move the previous question. [Slight applause and numerous cries of "No, no."]

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, wanted to make some remarks and asked Mr. BUTLER to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BUTLER refused, but after a noisy demonstration against taking the question without debate, he withdrew the call.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did not wish to interfere with New-York politics, but he was opposed to the adoption of either report.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, asked if the previous question if ordered, would include both reports.

The President said the simple demand was for the previous question, as the report stood on the table. The question would have been on the minority report, but he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts to move for the adoption of the majority report, and in that moved the previous question. The question would therefore be on the majority report.

Mr. MCLANE, of Baltimore, rose to a point of order, and said it was not in order for the gentleman from Massachusetts to move for the adoption of the majority report. The resolutions only were before the House, and the resolution stood in the place of an amendment to the majority report.

The President decided the point of order well taken, saying that if the previous question was ordered the question would be on the minority resolution.

Immense confusion now ensued. Several delegates strove to speak while the Chair loudly rapped for order.

The Chair represented to the Convention that however unable he might be, he would enforce its rules.

The main question was then ordered amidst immense shouts. Ayes, 200.

Members called for the reading of the resolutions. The greatest confusion prevailing. For a long time it was impossible to hear anything above the roar and bass of voices.

Lobby men rushed into the Convention and took possession of seats vacated by delegates—groups gathered all over the Hall—and the Chair rapped in vain for order.

Several members rushed to the Chair to speak.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The President decided the motion to lay the subject on the table in order, when there was a call for a vote by States. Lost by ayes 44; nays 217.

The main question, being on the resolution of the minority of the Committee admitting the delegations on an equal basis, was then put, and resulted ayes 137; nays 117. The following is the vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	6		Mississippi		7
New-Hampshire		5	Louisiana		6
Vermont		5	Ohio	10	12
Massachusetts	3	10	Kentucky	6	5
Rhode Island	4		Tennessee	10	3
Connecticut	6		Indiana	12	
New-Jersey		7	Illinois		11
Pennsylvania	27		Missouri	6	
Delaware	3		Arkansas	3	
Maryland	6	2	Michigan		6
Virginia	15		Florida		3
North Carolina		10	Texas	4	
South Carolina		8	Iowa		4
Georgia	4	6	Wisconsin	5	
Alabama		9	California	4	

During the calling of the States, every vote in the affirmative was greeted with thunders of applause, slight applause only attending those in the negative.

The outsiders evidently were with the Hards.

On the announcement of the vote, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested, and deafening cheers responded in the Convention and galleries.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried by a large majority.

Mr. PENDLETON moved the appointment of a Committee of five to inform the delegations of the action taken by the Convention.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, arose to a point of order, saying there were eight more votes cast in the adoption of the resolution than there were delegates in the Convention.

The President ordered the list to be called, when an error was found in the Nays.

Messrs. GARDNER, of Georgia, LANE, of Virginia and PERKINS of South Carolina, were appointed the Committee under Mr. PENDLETON's resolution.

GEORGE MCCOOK, of Ohio, moved that at 2 o'clock to-day, the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Adopted unanimously—and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M.

Col. PRESTON, from the Committee appointed to invite the delegation from New-York to the Convention, in accordance with the vote in the forenoon, informed the Convention that the Committee had attended to the duty, and that the New-York delegates were in the Hall.

Mr. HATCH, of Louisiana, entered the protest of his delegation against the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. INGE, of California, moved to take up the resolution in favor of the overland postal roads.

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the New-York Delegation take no part in the Convention unless they subscribe to the platform adopted yesterday.

Great confusion followed this, and several members rose to points of order.

After some further discussion Mr. INGE moved for the suspension of the rules, in order that his previous motion could be entertained, and the vote by States called.

THE CHAIR—There are seats enough for every delegate, and all are full. Those gentlemen standing must be here uninvited, and I request them to leave the Hall.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost—Nays, 135; ayes, 121.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, moved that New-York now be allowed to vote on the platform.

The motion was carried unanimously.

When the vote was called Mr. LOWE rose and cast the 17 votes of the Softs, entire, for the platform. Judge BRADBURY followed him and cast the 13 votes of the Hards, entire, for the platform.

Loud applause ensued.

Mr. LOWE (Soft) of New-York, did not wish to intrude New-York on the notice of the Convention, but in carrying out the spirit of compromise he asked the unanimous consent of the Convention that seventy-five men from New-York, who came with delegations, to not kept in the arcades.

Cries of "No, No, No!"—silenced which Mr. LOWE sat down.

Loud cries were then made for the order of the day, and the excitement became intense.

Mr. MEADE, of Virginia, rose and announced that able statesmen and unconditional Democrat, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency.

Mr. HENRY HUBBARD, of New-Hampshire, nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. INGE, of California, nominated LEWIS CASS.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Much applause succeeded the nominations of Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS, but FRANKLIN PIERCE's name was received coldly.

The CHAIR requested that the Convention would be as orderly as possible while the balloting was going on.

Some persons in the gallery hissed as vote after vote was cast for Mr. BUCHANAN.

The CHAIR, [illegible], declared that unless the persons hissing were exposed he would order the galleries to be cleared.

FIRST BALLOT.

James Buchanan	135	Franklin Pierce	122
S. Arnold Douglas	33	Lewis Cass	5

The following is the vote in detail:

State.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Pierce.	Cass.
Maine		8		
New-Hampshire		6		
Vermont		5		
Massachusetts		9		
Rhode Island		4		
Connecticut				
New-York	35			
New-Jersey				
Pennsylvania				
Delaware				
Maryland		6		
Virginia				
North Carolina	10			
South Carolina	8			
Georgia	10			
Alabama		9		
Louisiana		6		
Ohio	24		6	1
Kentucky	5		6	
Tennessee	13			
Indiana		12		
Illinois		11		
Missouri		9		
Arkansas	4			
Michigan		6		
Florida	3			
Texas	4			
Iowa		4		
Wisconsin		5		
California			4	

On the first ballot the New-York delegation cast its PIERCE 18 votes, and the remainder 17 for BUCHANAN.

Buchanan	135	Douglas	91½
Pierce	122½	Cass	6

On the second ballot, BUCHANAN gained 2½ votes, PIERCE losing 3, DOUGLAS 1½, and CASS gaining 1.

SECOND BALLOT.

Buchanan	137½	Douglas	89
Pierce	119	Cass	8½

On the third ballot BUCHANAN lost 1, PIERCE 2, and DOUGLAS [illegible] to Kentucky, BUCHANAN gained 2 and DOUGLAS 1 from Wisconsin DOUGLAS gained 2 and CASS lost 1 in Ohio.

THIRD BALLOT.

Buchanan	139	Douglas	88
Pierce	119½	Cass	8½

On the fourth ballot, the only change, except the regular New-York vote in Kentucky, where BUCHANAN gained 2 and PIERCE 1 each, DOUGLAS losing 2.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	149	Douglas	81
Pierce	119½	Cass	8½

On the fifth ballot BUCHANAN gained 1 and PIERCE lost 1. In Massachusetts BUCHANAN lost 1½ and DOUGLAS gained 2. In Kentucky.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	135	Douglas	93
Pierce	107½	Cass	8½

On the sixth ballot Tennessee changed 12 votes from PIERCE to BUCHANAN. In Kentucky BUCHANAN gained 2, PIERCE 1, DOUGLAS losing 3.

The announcement of the vote of Tennessee for Mr. BUCHANAN was received with loud cheering, which was checked by the President.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	141½	Douglas	85
Pierce	99	Cass	5½

On the seventh ballot Tennessee turned not 12 votes from BUCHANAN to DOUGLAS and Arkansas changed 4 from DOUGLAS to BUCHANAN. In Massachusetts BUCHANAN gained 1; therein changed from PIERCE to 7 for DOUGLAS, and 4 for BUCHANAN.

Mr. HAVEN, of Tennessee, here moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, but being met with loud cries of "No!" the motion was withdrawn.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	147½	Douglas	86
Pierce	97	Cass	5½

On the eighth ballot BUCHANAN gained 1 in Maine and 2 in Kentucky.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	149	Douglas	43
Pierce	97	Cass	7

On the ninth ballot BUCHANAN gained 1 in Massachusetts and Missouri, and lost 1 in Kentucky.

A motion was now made to adjourn, and lost by an immense majority.

The Alabama delegation asked and obtained leave to adjourn for a few moments.

TENTH BALLOT—CONTINUED.

Buchanan	149	Douglas	58
Pierce	97	Cass	7

On the tenth ballot VERMONT changed from PIERCE to DOUGLAS, 5 votes, and DOUGLAS gained 2 also in Ohio.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	150½	Douglas	59½
Pierce	90½	Cass	5½

On the eleventh ballot Maryland gave its entire vote for BUCHANAN.

Here another motion was made to adjourn, and lost by loud cries of "No."

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	147½	Douglas	63
Pierce	90	Cass	5½

On the twelfth ballot there was no material change.

Another motion was now made to adjourn, and lost.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	148	Douglas	63½
Pierce	79	Cass	5½

On the thirteenth ballot Rhode Island broke from PIERCE, casting 2 votes for BUCHANAN, and 2 for PIERCE.

Again a motion was made to adjourn, and the States called. Motion lost.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	150	Douglas	62
Pierce	77½	Cass	5½

On the fourteenth ballot Rhode Island cast her whole vote for BUCHANAN.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	159½	Douglas	62
Pierce	79	Cass	5½

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Proceedings of the Committee on Credentials.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The following are the States which voted for the admission of the Hards—Wisconsin, Maine, Indiana, California and Texas—5. Against their admission—24.

On the adoption of Mr. STEVENSON's resolution eleven States voted in the negative as follows: Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Indiana, Texas, California, and Wisconsin. This resolution, although it admits portions of each delegation on the basis of the average vote of the years 1852, 1854, 1855, allows the vote in the Convention to be cast only on the basis of the last Congressional election, which confines the Hard vote to the districts in New-York City, some three in all, which is a small proportion of the number elected by the Softs.

After the declaration of the vote recognising the Softs as the regularly-organized party of the State, Arkansas and Alabama changed their votes to the negative.

The Committee met at 4 o'clock, and, without further action, adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5.

The Committee on Credentials had another warm meeting yesterday evening, lasting till 12 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENSON reported that the Hards and Softs were unable to agree as to what were the figures for a basis of representation, as proposed by the Committee.

Gov. SEYMOUR was then heard. He presented a tabular statement of the votes for three years past, of the Softs and Hards.

D. L. SEYMOUR, from the Hards, said there was no means of knowing whether the statement was correct. It would take three days to arrive at a proper conclusion.

After Counsel had retired, a warm debate took place.

Mr. SANDIFORD, of Wisconsin, said he would never agree to falsify history by declaring that the Softs were the regular Democratic Party of the State, simply because they had while standing on an absolute platform, elected an Administration that had sacrificed the Democracy of Wisconsin by Free-Soil appointments—a Democracy that now stands prepared to indorse every national act and all the foreign policy of the Administration.

A delegate from New-Hampshire said that Pierce had never favored Free-Soil appointments.

Mr. SANDIFORD—Ah, Sir! if others of New-Hampshire had held that platform, it would have been well for the Secretary of the Union.

Mr. STEVENSON said if the minority chose to make a report introducing a controversy into the Convention, it should be war to the knife, and he would himself denounce the Hunkers for their attack on the Administration.

After a warm personal discussion, Mr. SANDIFORD moved to reconsider the former vote on the report. Carried.

A substitute was then offered, as introduced in the Convention this morning, and carried.

Mr. GARDNER, of Virginia, made an appeal to the Chairman to agree to the report of the majority.

Mr. HAYDEN, Abolitionist, said it was a fair compromise for him to agree with a compromise, than done gone, but if a compromise was made it should be an honorable one. The action of the Committee degraded the Hards by putting them on the minority. Were he a New-York Hard [illegible] from his seat on the Convention.

Mr. C. [illegible]

[illegible] Committee [illegible] agreement in Committee [illegible] Softs [illegible] when an adjournment [illegible] Softs [illegible] this morning.

This terminated the Committee proceedings, both there was no [illegible] on either side.

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, said that, though he had previously expressed a desire to reconsider the decision last night, he had since been informed by Mr. DELAMATER and others that no one from either of the Softs on the Committee [illegible] to reconsider.

The Committee [illegible] not being able to command a majority on any proposition, adjourned.

The report of the New-York case [illegible] was concurred in and adopted by the Convention.

Several attempts were made to address the Convention, but the Chair vigorously raised them down, remarking that he presided over an assemblage of gentlemen as well as Democrats, and should insist upon the rules of Parliamentary propriety being observed. [Great applause.]

The motion to lay upon the table the resolution admitting the delegates from the District of Columbia was then put and adopted by a large majority.

SEATS.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the seats in the galleries of this hall be declared vacant, and that the National Democratic Convention divide them, *pro rata*, among the States and Territories, and issue tickets accordingly, and deliver them to delegations from the several States: *Provided*, that no more persons be admitted than can be conveniently and safely accommodated.

MR. PETIT ON MEAN REPORTERS.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, spoke against the resolution, and moved to lay it upon the table. He said that it was impracticable to clear the galleries, in which there were gentlemen who had received tickets from the Committee. Two *hundred gentlemen of the press*, he had understood, were seated there. Now some of them had assailed him and others, but he was in favor of reporters, *even the meanest N. Y. and Black Republican reporters in the country*, retaining the seats they had obtained. With regard to reserving half of the seats in the galleries for the ladies, he would say that he was in favor of having any one that wore pantaloons present here, rather than any one in petticoats. He withdrew the motion to lay the resolution on the table, in order to hear Mr. MCLANE, of the Committee of Arrangements, on the subject.

THE ARMY OF REPORTERS ON HAND.

Mr. MCLANE (of Maryland)—Gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to say, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, that in this hall it is absolutely impossible to seat a number of persons greater than the number that have been provided for. I will state further, that it was not the desire of the Committee originally to apply the galleries to the use of the Press. It was designed to seat the reporters for the various newspapers on the platform on each side of the President. That was the arrangement made for the Press. If gentlemen will look at the platform and consider that, in the plan of organization now adopted, room must be made for three Vice-Presidents and thirty-one Secretaries, they will see that the Press had as large a space as possible devoted to their use. I would remark that *over three hundred applications were made for tickets by gentlemen*, under the style of Reporters for the Press. In very few cases was it believed that these were official reporters of the proceedings of this Convention. In very few cases did they profess to be so. They simply professed to be attached to the corps of reporters. The Committee of Arrangements, of which I am not a member, but which I have been requested to represent on this floor, deemed it proper that these gentlemen should be admitted as reporters [illegible] seats in the galleries as such. The Committee did not think it ought to take the responsibility of saying to those gentlemen who professed to be reporters of the press, that they could not have seats when there was a place for them. But they understood very well that it was the right of the Convention when organized to appropriate galleries to its own use. It is idle to suppose that the Convention has no such right. But it is the misfortune of this Convention that there is no hall in the city of Cincinnati suitable for its accommodation.

With these views I have suggested to the honorable member from Mississippi, and to the Convention, that this resolution be so modified as to appropriate the gallery on the right to the press, and the gallery on the left to privileged seats for gentlemen inclosed in the resolution of the gentleman from Mississippi. This would enable the members of the press to have seats, and, also, enable the delegates and alternates and representatives sent here from the District of Columbia to be accommodated likewise. I am very sure the press will be willing to divide the galleries with the Convention.

The vote was then taken by States, on the motion to lay Mr. BROWN's resolution on the table, and resulted in 139 ayes, 91 nays.

It was therefore laid on the table.

NAVAL.—Letters have been received in this city from officers of the United States ship Preble, Commander ROGERS, of an late date, as stated in March last, that at Honolulu, (Sandwich Islands) to sail next day for Tahiti, on her way to China. All well on board. The ship sailed from Norfolk on the 1st day of June, 1855, as flag ship of the squadron detailed out under an act of Congress directing the survey and reconnaissance of certain parts of the China seas, North Pacific Ocean, and Behring Straits, and may be expected to reach New-York in August or early in September next.—*National Intelligencer*.

APPROPRIATION IN KANSAS.

Official and Authentic History of Recent Events.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

Statement of the Affair sent to President Pierce by Citizens of Kansas.

LATE CORRESPONDENCE FROM LAWRENCE.

Continued Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

The following document has been sent to Washington and placed in the hands of the President of the United States, to whom it is addressed. It is a detailed statement of the recent proceedings of the Territorial Government of Kansas, taken by the hands of bonâ fide citizens whose [illegible] and the Federal Marshal had endeavored to [illegible]. It is corroborated by the signatures of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the Territory, and may safely be received as a correct history of the whole affair. Some of the official documents embodied in it have already been published in the Times, and others will appear in their present connection in order to give the connective complete:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 21, 1856.

To His Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned are charged with the duty of communicating to your Excellency the following plain, sensible and resolution, adopted at a public meeting of citizens of this place, at 1 o'clock this morning:

WHEREAS, We have the most reliable information from various parts of the Territory, and the surrounding States of Missouri and Nebraska, that large bodies of armed men are organizing, and marching into this Territory, and threaten the destruction of our lives and property, and therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. TWOMBLY, HUTCHINSON and ROBERTS, constitute a Committee to inform His Excellency Governor REEDER of these facts, and to call upon him in his capacity as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, to use his best endeavors to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Lawrence, and that said Committee be instructed to request His Excellency to issue a proclamation, calling upon the Marshal of the Territory to summon a sufficient force to aid him in the execution of process in their hands, or all good citizens are bound to do when such process is resisted, and will entitle them to the protection of the laws, and that so long as they have no military or armed force with which to resist the Territorial laws and the officers charged with their execution, they shall not be subject to any force that may be summoned to aid in the execution of such laws.

I have the honor to be yours with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Messrs. C. W. TOPLIFF, JOHN SPEER, and W. Y. ROBERTS.

In comment upon this letter, we have only to say that the implied charge that we have been guilty of treason or keeping up "a military or armed force" to resist the Territorial laws, is entirely false, and we challenge the Governor to produce the evidence of the truth of the statement if he can. We have been in no way in hostility to the Territorial laws, and have only resisted their unconstitutional and illegal enactments. We have been made by the Governor himself the victims of his Proclamation.

At this time there were in the Territory large numbers of men who had been driven from their homes in Missouri by the fierce of Lecompton Constitution, and were encamped on the prairies, and along the highways and on the Missouri River, and peaceful travelers subjected to detention, robbery and insult. Men were stopped in the streets and on the open prairie, and bidden to stand and deliver their purses, at peril of their lives. Cattle, horses, arms, and all other property were taken wherever found, without consent of the owners. Men were choked from their homes, which were seized by the marauders; and houses were broken open and pillaged of their contents. Reports of these outrages was followed by further violence, and in some cases by the most wanton and brutal sacrifice of life. The passage of the United States mail was frequently interrupted, and complaints were made in defiance of law. In the southwestern part of Missouri, citizens of Lawrence were seized without warrant, conveyed to the various camps, and there subjected to detention and unlawful toil, and threatened by threats of immediate death.

In the meantime, these alarming demonstrations had excited apprehensions in the community, and a letter was sent to the Governor, as follows:

LAWRENCE CITY, May 21, 1856.

To His Excellency WILSON SHANNON, Governor of Kansas Territory:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned are charged with the duty of communicating to your Excellency the following plain, sensible and resolution, adopted at a public meeting of citizens of this place, at 1 o'clock this morning:

WHEREAS, We have the most reliable information from various parts of the Territory, and the surrounding States of Missouri and Nebraska, that large bodies of armed men are organizing, and marching into this Territory, and threaten the destruction of our lives and property, and therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. TWOMBLY, HUTCHINSON and ROBERTS, constitute a Committee to inform His Excellency Governor REEDER of these facts, and

We are informed, also, that those men collecting about Lawrence, openly declare that their intention is to destroy the town, and drive out the citizens. Of course we do not believe that you give any countenance to such conduct, but the present threatening state of the public mind, the total inefficiency of the constituted authorities of the Government declaring themselves in readiness to assist us in them, for the maintenance of the peace, order and quiet of the community in which we live,

We are, very respectfully,
SOLON O. THACHER,
LYMAN ALLEN,
JNO. HUTCHINSON.

The following reply was received to this communication:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
LECOMPTON, K. T., May 18, 1856.

Messrs. S. O. Thacher, L. Allen and J. Hutchinson, Lawrence, K. T.:

On yesterday I received a communication addressed to me, signed by one of you as President, and the other as Secretary, purporting to have been adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held on yesterday morning, setting forth, that there may be no misunderstanding, you beg respectfully (that we may be reliably informed) what are the demands against us; we desire most truthfully and earnestly to declare that no opposition whatever, will now, or at any future time, be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself, or any person acting by the power of me, in pleasing ourselves to order you, if called upon in the execution of any legal process," &c.

From your professed ignorance of the demands against you, I must conclude that you are strangers and not citizens of Lawrence, or of recent date, or have been under some very peculiar circumstances that has attracted the notice of my Deputy to execute the process of the First District Court of the United States for Kansas Territory, against Ex-Governor Reeder, when he made a speech in the room and presence of the Congressional Committee, and declared openly in language never to be forgotten, that the life of said Deputy, if he attempted to execute said process, which speech and defiant threats were loudly applauded by some one or two hundred of the citizens of Lawrence, who had assembled at the room on hearing the business of the Marshal, and were made aware of the presence of the Deputy, although he and his small force were in a large body of men armed with Sharp's rifles, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call on for protection"—it being undoubtedly well-known to himself that no such oaths and pledges exist, and that the citizens of Lawrence have never combined to resist the laws of the United States.

From a reply thus disingenuous and partisan in character, the threatened town could derive no hope. Nevertheless, as the movements of the marauding forces grew daily more menacing in their character, the following letter was sent to the Marshal on the 17th inst.:

I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal of K. T.:

SIR: We desire to call your attention, as citizens of Kansas—to the fact that a large force of armed men have collected in the vicinity of Lawrence, and are engaged in committing depredations upon our citizens—robbing, arresting, threatening and robbing unoffending travelers upon the highway—breaking open houses and stealing and appropriating their contents—killing slaughtered cattle and terrified many of the women and children.

We have, also, learned from Governor SHANNON, that "there are no additional forces in the vicinity of this place, but the regularly-organized militia of the Territory." This is to inform you that if you consider them as your friends, you best evacuate quickly for their sake. If you do not, we hope and trust you will prevent a repetition of such acts, and give peace to the settlers.

On behalf of the citizens,
C. W. BABCOCK,
LYMAN ALLEN,
J. A. PERRY.

To this letter no reply was vouchsafed. The same day, a communication was sent to the Governor by Messrs. S. W. and T. B. ELDRIDGE, proprietors of the Eldridge House, asking for its protection against the destruction threatened by the mob in the Marshal's posse. The building itself was the property of the Emigrant Aid Company, but it had been furnished by the Messrs. ELDRIDGE at heavy expense, and was not yet opened as a public house. A verbal reply was returned by the Governor to this appeal, expressing regret that the proprietors had taken possession, and giving some encouragement for its protection. On the 19th, he was waited on by the Messrs. ELDRIDGE in person, and a full and truthful representation made of all the facts in the case. At this interview, the Governor, as well as the Marshal, seemed disposed to afford the protection needed. In addition to their own personal appeal, the Messrs. ELDRIDGE presented a communication from the citizens of Lawrence, as follows:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 17, 1856.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor, and I. B. Donaldson, U. S. Marshal for Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned that your reason for executing writs against persons in the vicinity of our town, is to act as a posse in the enforcement of the laws, made so by enactment; that we are armed against the laws and the officers in the execution of their duty, we would say that we have our arms only for our own individual defence against violence, and not against the laws or the officers in the execution of the same, therefore, having no further use for them when our protection is otherwise secured, we propose to deliver our arms to Col. SUMNER, so soon as he shall quarter in our town a body of United States troops sufficient for our protection, to be retained by him as long as such force shall remain among us. Very truly, &c.

MANY CITIZENS.

Both the Governor and the Marshal expressed satisfaction with this proposition, and agreed to its terms that a demand should be enforced for the surrender of the arms. If no resistance was offered his force, the Marshal gave a positive promise of protection to the property of the citizens. But it was said that a portion of the posse was clamorous for the destruction of the hotel and the printing-offices, and the Messrs. ELDRIDGE were invited to return again on the following day, after time had been afforded for consultation with the captains of the companies.

It is worthy of remark that all messengers to the Executive and Marshal were under guard during the whole time of their being within the lines of the besieging camp and on the road to Lecompton, and that the following pass was given the Messrs. ELDRIDGE, on their departure this day:

LECOMPTON, May 19, 1856.

The bearers of this, S. W. and T. B. ELDRIDGE, desire to return to Lawrence this evening and return in the morning. Now, therefore, all persons will permit these gentlemen to go and return without molestation or delay.

WILSON SHANNON, Gov. of Kansas Territory.
I. B. DONELSON, U. S. Marshal, K. T.

On the 20th the Messrs. ELDRIDGE rendered their visit according to agreement, but found a great change in the tone of the officials. It appeared that the arrangement concerning the posse would be satisfied by nothing short of some destruction of private property; and this feeling was so strong as to defy the power of the Marshal. The Messrs. ELDRIDGE, on behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, offered their services; and proposed, if he would accept them, to enroll a force sufficient to make all necessary display of force to enable him in the protection of property and the execution of writs. This offer the Marshal declined to accept; alleging only the existence of a feeling of excitement. It was evident that the same scenes of violence were resolved upon. One of the proprietors, a Col. PEASE of Florida—a member of the committee—urged against Gov. SHANNON's policy that the committee had solemnly pledged their honor that the property should be destroyed, to satisfy the outrages from South Carolina. But the order of protection from the Governor was renewed; and the Marshal pledged his word that if no resistance was made, he would enter the town only with a small force of unarmed men, and that the remainder should halt for orders. He also further promised that if those in possession of the hotel would deliver up their arms, and those of the citizens in their possession, he would not enter the town at all. From this time forward all efforts to conciliate the Marshal were unavailing. He declared that he had no power to call out the militia, and that he would not do it. He disclaimed all authority over the force of the Marshal, and stated that he should not interfere with that officer's operations. He was implored to summon to his aid the force of Colonel SUMNER, for the protection of the property of the citizens, but peremptorily refused. It was represented to him that the Marshal's posse had resolved on perpetrating *unlawful* outrages in Lawrence, and that unless the people of the town should resist, and be driven angrily away, and left the room with the expression "War, then it is, by God!"

These were the last words spoken to persons representing the people of Lawrence by the highest officer of the Territory.

During the following day, the Deputy Marshal, W. P. TRAIN, a resident of Calhoun, Ga., visited the town, and in conversation with a citizen, expressed the belief that the printing presses would be destroyed, but that the Eldridge House would be spared.

On the morning of the 21st inst., a cavalry force was seen stationed on a hill commanding the town. It was soon increased by a company of artillery, and another of infantry. A white flag was first displayed which soon gave place to a red one. This emblem would have incited the citizens to resistance, but for the known fact that the force was commanded by a U. S. officer, whose pledge of protection had been given, and armed with national weapons. Beside the red flag, whose motto was "Southern Rights," soon floated that of the Union.

The Deputy Marshal entered the town with less than ten men, and proceeding to the Eldridge House, summoned both the proprietors to act on his posse, together with Dr. GARVEY, JOHN A. PERRY, C. W. TOPLIFF and WM. JONES, all citizens of the town. This summons was promptly obeyed, and all required assistance cheerfully given. Only two arrests were made during the morning, and with these, after dinner, the whole posse repaired to the camp; Col. TOPLIFF charged with the delivering to the Marshal of the following communication:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 21, 1856.

I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal, K. T.:

We, the Committee of Public Safety for the citizens of Lawrence, make this statement and declaration to you as Marshal of Kansas Territory:

That we represent citizens of the United States and of Kansas, who acknowledge the constituted authorities of the Government, that we make no resistance of the execution of the laws, national or territorial, and that we ask protection of the Government, and claim it as law-abiding American citizens.

For the private property already taken by your posse, we ask indemnification, and what remains to us and our citizens we throw upon you for protection, trusting that under the flag of our Union, and within the folds of the Constitution, we may obtain safety.

SAM'L C. POMEROY, C. W. BABCOCK,
W. Y. ROBERTS, S. F. TAPPAN,
LYMAN ALLEN, A. H. MALLORY,
JOHN A. PERRY, JOEL GROVER.

It was now hoped that the crisis had passed. On summoning on his posse the proprietors of the Eldridge House, Deputy Marshal FAIN had renewed his promise to protect their property. The officials had been treated with every courtesy, and even a generous hospitality. But about 3 o'clock the town was surrounded by a company of armed horsemen, headed by Messrs. J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, and Gen. RICHARDSON, who drew up the force in front of the Hotel, and demanded of the citizens, in the name of the law, the surrender of their rifles and cannon. He gave five minutes for a reply. He was answered by Gen. POMEROY that the cannon and all rifles not individual property, if any such there were, would be given up on his giving an official receipt for the same. Gen. POMEROY and Gen. ROBERTS proceeded with him to assist in their delivery. This done, it was announced that *the printing-offices and the Eldridge Houses must be destroyed.* Remonstrance was in vain. In the meantime the remainder of the force, comprising several hundred men, with United States muskets and fixed bayonets, were taking position in the town. Men endeavored by argument, and women by tears, to alter the determination of JONES, but in vain. At 3¼ o'clock it announced to Messrs. EDMANDS that he would give them till 5 to remove their families and furniture from the house. The work of pillage had already commenced. The contents of the printing-offices were scattered in the streets, and the red flag planted on the roof, first of the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, and afterwards of the Eldridge House. The family of Mr. G. W. BROWN were driven from their home, and the immediate pillage of the Hotel prevented only by the resolute interference of a few citizens, aided by some individuals of the mob, who kept a strict guard at the doors, and insisted that the families of the proprietors should have the time promised by JONES in which to collect their most necessary effects and leave. At last the cannon were placed, all ready, and it was announced to Col. E. W. EDMONDS that the bombardment would commence in five minutes. His wife and children, and such personal effects as they had been enabled to collect, were placed in carriages and driven off between files of United States bayonets, and amidst the yells of the impatient mob. As they left the town, the first boom of a cannon told that the work of destruction had begun. Soon, as the impression made by the cannon was not great, the building was fired, and with the aid of gunpowder reduced, with its furniture and stores, to a pile of ruins.

The work of pillage spread through the whole town, and continued until after dark. Every house and store which could be entered was ransacked; trunks broken open and money and property taken at will. Where women had not fled, they were in some cases insulted, and even robbed of their clothing. From one house over $3,000 in money was carried away. The house of CHARLES ROBINSON was pillaged and burned to the ground. The same evening the forces were drawn off to their camp, and the sack of Lawrence was concluded.

Some incidents of this authorized outrage here demand mention. While Messrs. TOPLIFF and PERRY were aiding the Marshal in making the arrests, both their houses were broken open and pillaged. Some of the flags which floated beside that of the Union, had for mottos: "*Supremacy of the White Race*;" "*Kansas the Outpost*," "*South Carolina*," while one had the national stripes with a tiger in place of the Union; another had alternated stripes of black and white. While the cannon were being placed for the destruction of the Eldridge House, DAVID R. ATCHISON, late Vice-President of the United States, was conspicuous amongst the mob. When the final doom of the hotel and printing offices was pronounced, it was said by the officials to be by order of the Government, as the Grand Jury of Douglas County had ordered them abated as nuisances. The only charge against the Eldridge House, was its ownership by the Emigrant Aid Company. To evade the pledge given by the Marshal that he would not allow his posse to enter Lawrence, they were disbanded by him after the arrests were made, and enrolled as a Sheriff's posse by SAMUEL R. JONES; the Marshal thus keeping one pledge at the expense of another. On the next day they were again enrolled as the posse of the Marshal.

There are, also, some facts of another character which we wish to record. We believe that many of the Captains of the invading companies exerted themselves to the utmost for the protection of life and property. Some of them protested against these enormous outrages, and endeavored to dissuade SAMUEL J. JONES from their perpetration. May used personal efforts to remove such property as was possible from the Eldridge House before its destruction. Among these stood prominently Col. RADOCK JACKSON, of Georgia, who did not scruple, either in Lawrence or his own camp, to denounce the outrages in terms such as they deserved. Col. BURTON, of Alabama, also disclaimed having come to Kansas to destroy property, and condemned the course which had been taken. The Prosecuting-Attorney of Douglas County, the legal adviser of the Sheriff, used his influence in vain to prevent the destruction of property.

We have thus given an outline of events which have concluded an unparalleled chapter in the history of our country. That we have dealt mildly with the facts, and fallen short of the real atrocity of the case, will be proven by the testimony which, in time, public opinion will not fail to gather. So gigantic is that official villainy of which we are being made the victims, that the understanding almost refuses to believe the evidence, however strong. That any set of men, in a representative Government like ours, can be so reckless and so defiant of right, as to attempt the administration of law on principles of perjury and brigandage, is a combination of fatality and corruption almost passing belief. Yet the facts spring out with startling boldness on the picture of private, and we see the spectacle of rulers utterly ignoring the oaths they have taken, and perverting the beneficent power of Government to the base uses of a ruthless despotism—at will despoiling men of their property and lives—endeavoring to bind fast the hands of the loyal citizens who look to them for protection, and to deliver them over as bondsmen to an invading force. We cannot but feel that you will be slow to believe facts such as we have stated here, and for the credit of humanity we cannot otherwise hope; yet we cherish the trust that you will heed the voice, however feeble, that pours its complaint into your ear, and assert the influence of your office to prevent the possible occurrence of abuses of power on the part of those officials who are directly responsible to you for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to institute such a scrutiny into their past conduct as will reveal its true character, and inspire a salutary caution in the future. In making such a scrutiny, it seems to us inevitable that the communications of the Territorial officers of Kansas, as given in this message, coupled with the *undisputed* facts resulting from their action, will show at least a criminal disregard of good faith sufficient of itself to prove their unfitness for the responsibilities they have assumed. And in the meantime, we have been driven to the appointment of a Committee of Protection, whose duty it will be to organize and use all means for the defence of our liberties and property, during such time as we are unable to procure protection from the Government under which they live.

As regards the pecuniary damage sustained by this community at the hand of the Government, as administered by these officers, we cannot doubt that you will see the justice of our claims and compel the infliction of punishment to procure for us adequate compensation. The readiest way to do this would seem to be by an appropriation by Congress, which it is within your own province to originate. It is at present impossible to estimate the damage as now sustained, as the depredations have been going on for days. How little will its punishment by Congress depend on a just estimate upon the principles of our rulers. But it is certain that the amount is great, and a community like ours, every man of property in the vicinity of the town being more or less a sufferer, is scarcely a freeholder in Lawrence, or for many miles around, but who has had costly experience of that depredatory action which the Marshal in his proclamation has called "the proper execution of the laws."

Were the destruction of property, however, the greatest wrong of this mal-administration, it would be shorn of its chief importance. But it must not be forgotten, that among its consequences has been loss of life; and it is due to the community that justice be administered upon those who counsel it. And surely, when we say to your Excellency that our country is still being overrun, and that this very day has brought to our ears fresh complaints of property taken and women ravished in their homes, it will not be considered either disrespectful or illtimed in us to urge with all the earnestness of men who know the truth of the things whereof they speak, that the facts herein set forth, and the petitions preferred, receive the earliest attention in the power of your Excellency to bestow.

J. M. WINCHELL, JOHN A. PERRY,
LYMAN ALLEN, O. E. LEARNED,
S. E. PRENTISS, S. W. ELDRIDGE,
T. G. EINE, G. W. BABCOCK.
JOSEPH CRUCKLIN,
LAWRENCE, K. T., May 19, 1856.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Interesting Details of Recent Events.

The Sack of Lawrence—Acts of the Marauders—Conflict at Potawotamie—Threats Against the Congressional Committee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

I must send you a line, but have no time to write a letter. Unavoidable duties upon Committees, in Council, &c., still drive me to the full extent of my strength—and no money could hire me to write you to-night. But knowing the vagueness of the first rumors that will reach you since "the Rubicon is passed," I will give a few items from that full volume of unparalleled events that have transpired about Lawrence within the last three days. The smoke has now disappeared—the booming of cannon has ceased—the sad trophies of a dissolating mob, like the ruins of old Warwick, stand before us—our wives and children have returned again, and are striving to make cheerful, homes that have been mutilated, robbed, and made hideous by the savage yells of bloated demons, who call all they can find their own, "under the law." The great dragon, Slavery, has made her onslaught upon a town not two years old, hoping thereby to humiliate and disgrace us, and the party we represent. Let it be read from the corners of every street in the Union, that the National Government has lowered itself down below the level of self-respect and employed a Southern hireling mob, who are uncontrollable by any agency save whisky, to persecute, harass, arrest, rob, insult, imprison and murder the loyal citizens of Kansas. The General Government must father the act, for their agents have sworn it there by their written evidence. And the more I reflect upon the course pursued by the citizens of Lawrence in making no resistance, the clearer I am that we have acted wisely and shall secure the approbation of all lovers of Freedom. Heretofore, we have been charged with being visionary, and with treating upon theories more than facts—they would claim that they had no intention of doing anything more than perform their official duty—that private and property rights would always be respected, &c.; and if we had met them at our out-posts, and refused them admission, we should have been pronounced rebels, who were resisting the General Government, and indictments for treason would have been the consequence. Now, we took the precaution to get them to promise conditionally to protect us by the constituted authorities of the Territory. Those conditions we complied with. Then they turn around and stab us and burn our buildings. While a spark of manly courage remains with us, we will disown and repudiate such protection, and declare our readiness to remove the protectors from our midst as soon as practicable.

We are not disheartened, but are laying deep and permanently the basis of our future action. We cannot act in a moment, while most of our citizens are compelled to attend to home duties, or lose the income of a whole year. Many of us feel poor under the late misfortunes. Not one half of the gentlemen in town have any clothing left except what they wore upon their backs on the 21st. Everything else was taken. Scarcely a trunk is left in town that is not broken open and contents taken. Sixteen were opened in one boarding-house. The ladies' clothing in some instances they tore into shreds and threw into the streets. Libraries of books were chopped to pieces with axes, or carried around, upon the tops of bayonets, by whole companies. Every store in town was broken open, and every article that could be readily converted to use was freely used. Every gun, rifle or pistol was taken that could be found, even if claimed as private property, and it is impossible to state the amount of damage done our citizens while they were destroying the hotels. Nearly every person left town for safety, yet I lingered among the enemy during the day, and observed all that could be seen. King ATCHISON was among them, and stood before the hotel giving his orders when they were planting the cannon upon the opposite side of the street, within 150 feet of the walls. There was no discipline whatever exhibited by these men, and many expressed themselves as disgusted with the day's proceedings. The next morning ATCHISON, guarded by about forty of the Platte County Riflemen, passed through our town on their way home. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could prevent an attack upon ATCHISON, and I should never have regretted the occurrence, had he been taken prisoner, and —— no, that is all. The main force has moved to Lecompton, and will, probably, soon attack Topeka, then Manhattan, Wamboosa, Bloomington and Ossawatamie—then make a general war of extermination upon the Yankees, after "humbling them," by destroying their best towns. They are already threatening to attack Lawrence again, and they are very anxious to hurry up matters before aid can reach us from the East. But we shall act in reference to that and avoid losing our best men in battle if possible, until we have a force that will know no retreat. We have reliable agents already on the way who will tell our story to the people of the States. POMEROY, ROBERTS, BRIERCOMB, WHITMAN, PERRY and ELDRIDGE are among the number. The war must now be carried into Africa. What else can they mean. Just before they commenced firing upon the hotel, they raised upon the top of it a large red flag, with a lone star, and on one side was inscribed "South Carolina," upon the other, "Southern Rights." They also bore other flags, emblematical of disunion. Upon that issue I am with them to-day and forever. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, May 25, 1856.

We have no press left in Lawrence, consequently letter writers will be of some account during the impending war in Kansas. War there must be, and none need have any scruples about the final result. Slavery and Freedom can no longer dwell together in Kansas, and one or the other must be the victim. Every hour almost we receive reports from the country of new depredations and insults, and some Free-State neighborhoods have been almost reduced to a state of beggary within a few days.

One man came here yesterday from the vicinity of the Santa Fé road, South of us, who says one thousand dollars' worth of cattle have been taken from himself and his neighbors. Night before last Dr. DAY was robbed of his horses, clothing, and household goods of every kind that they could carry off. He lives about two miles west of town. Twenty-eight mounted men were in the party of robbers. I have just heard that eight more horses were stolen near here last night. Not less than fifty have been taken in all in this vicinity, and we are left with hardly enough to carry our necessary dispatches. Large sums of money have been taken in some instances, and it is now evident that all the money, clothes, horses, &c., they can for their whole army, are stolen from our men. One of our citizens, who was a prisoner in their camp at Franklin four days, says that before the attack on Lawrence, Col. BUFORD and his men were "hard up"—they even went without their ordinary coffee rations, for want of the same, but the night they returned they were dividing purses of money between them, and spent the night in revelry, with plenty of whisky, champagne oysters, &c. Besides plenty of new clothes. One hundred thousand dollars will not pay the bills of losses in Lawrence alone on the memorable 21st. We are collecting all the claims together, and they will be sent to Congress immediately, asking for an appropriation for redress. How can they avoid granting it, when every act was perpetrated under the surveillance of Government officials?

Capt. BROWN, of Ossawatamie, has 150 men encamped about twelve miles South of here, who have marched some fifty miles for a fight. Many of them have suffered much by the enemy, and they have sworn to never disband till they have satisfaction. They are driven to this extremity. They have been robbed of horses and money, until they are forced to either steal them back again, or go to the States for a support. There are many more in Kansas in the same condition. So it will not be surprising if you hear soon that they have pitched to their necessities, and retaken their teams to improve their farms. This BROWN is a man of most desperate courage, and when the time comes he will gain for himself much distinction.

The attack upon Topeka may be delayed, for several reasons, until the assembling of the Legislature on the 4th of July. It is understood that our men are preparing for a resistance there, and it is impossible to tell how soon the trial will come. We hope it may be delayed till July, and then we will have thousands of true men from the North to follow up the work, till the soil of Kansas is scourged from every vestige of Slave usurpation and ASCHISON, and our Government officials are driven to some more *healthy* country.

There is a summary check given to the proceedings of both the belligerents, perhaps, by the interference of Col. SUMNER. By request of SHANNON he has placed four companies of dragoons at this place and Lecompton, to preserve the peace generally. SHANNON was petitioned, and urged from time to time to place the Government troops here for our protection. But no. He employs the Georgia and Missouri mob, through the Marshal, to come here and destroy our printing offices and public hotel—because Judge LECOMPTE had declared them *nuisances*. Then, after we have permitted them to go to their length in official robbery and bombarding—when the free citizens are about to strike for redress—he very sagely calls Col. SUMNER to his aid, to protect his own head from the consequences of his folly. We don't thank him for such protection now, and no such force as he can command will save him or the illiterate rabble who flock around him from the South from *justice*. It is said by those who know much better than I do, that not one-half of the army of "fifteen hundred," as they claim, who sacked our town, could read or write.

Gen. [redacted] started from Westport under a [redacted] last week, and came as far as Franklin, on their way to Lecompton, but they feared to go [redacted], so they turned around, and with an escort [redacted] proceeded back through Kansas City to Fort Leavenworth, where he will have comfortable quarters and protection from all outward influences. He is charged with high treason,—so are four others now at Lecompton,—and the Court is now considering the question of admitting them to bail. If he does not, it will be next to death to keep them all confined in a small room this hot weather, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade. I don't believe they ever intend to give them a trial, but only wish to get away from us our best men, in these times when their counsel would be of so much value.

Five Pro-Slavery men were shot at Potawotamie, Saturday night, but the full particulars are not given. We only hear that a Free-State man was called out in the night by a mob who pretended to arrest him for some pretended crime, and threatened to hang him; but after the fact became known, the Free-State men rallied, and in the conflict *five of theirmen were shot, but none of ours.* Capt. BROWN, on learning the facts, yesterday, marched immediately to that vicinity, expecting further difficulties.

There is much excitement at Leavenworth, and each party is afraid of the other, and both have out guards every night. Several buildings are threatened with demolition, and some of each party are threatened with violence. The Congressional Committee are yet in session there, and a very sharp affair occurred with them this morning. They found at an early hour, a notice posted on their door, which was, in substance, as follows: It charged them with conducting the examination in a very partial and ridiculous style, and stated that it was to admonish them that they had better be more cautious and manage differently in future, or they would meet the consequences.

(Signed) Capt. HEMP,
In behalf of many citizens.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN will feel no palpitation over this, but proceed to complete the purpose of their mission. They will now take evidence concerning the sack and burning of Lawrence. The robbers are leaving Lecompton since the dragoons arrived, and are dividing into squads, who roam over the country to rob for a living. There was never let loose before, upon any community, such a miserable, depraved, dirty set of beings, as swarm upon us from the Southern hive.

Mr. ST. CLAIR, the agent of a large party who have just arrived from Michigan, is my guest to-night. He leaves to-morrow for the purpose of bringing us material aid as soon as possible. RANDOLPH.

Encouraging News—Free-State Organization—Lawrence going ahead—Trade reviving.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

One of the Government troops stationed at this place was drowned in the river yesterday, while attempting to ford on horseback. His body was not found until this afternoon, and he has since been buried. Gov. SHANNON says it seems to him now, that the "people of the Territory are trying to play the very devil." They are committing some depredations upon both sides, and, perfectly awful to relate, the Governor has lost a fine pair of horses. He has recently sent to Col. SUMNER for two more companies of Dragoons, and it is said he intends to send them to the vicinity of Pottawatomie, to disperse Capt. BROWN's company. We have heard nothing important from that District since my last. The friends of Free Kansas are completing the most thorough organization throughout the State, and will be able to render a good report of the cause when our friends from the North reach us. Couriers come in almost daily from various precincts, and thus far they have invariably approved of our position on the 21st, after learning all the correlative incidents that moved us to make the decision not to fight, and they return satisfied—with full instruction as to the future.

Col. RUSSELL, of Cass County, Me., is in town to-night. He his a man, open, honest and frank in his manners, has long been before the people as a lawyer and public officer in that State, was an intimate friend of HENRY CLAY, and one of his confidents in politics, was a personal friend of CHAS. ROBINSON in California, and his attorney while imprisoned under an arrest for high misdemeanor, if not treason; and now, when he heard of ROBINSON's arrest by a mob in Lexington, he comes to his relief, and ROBINSON has employed him as counsel in his case. Col. R. has been to Lecompton to-day, for a copy of several papers needed in the case, and finds from the indictment, as we had supposed, that he is charged with high treason. Judge LECOMPTE is now with Gov. ROBINSON, and he is yet considering the question whether this is a *bailable offence*.

Business begins to revive in Lawrence again. Masons and carpenters find their tools badly scattered, but they are calling the roll once more, and I am gratified to find that the call "*move*," is as natural as ever. The hotel will be rebuilt again as soon as the means can be sent on from the East, and probably two large churches will be built this season. Laborers will soon find employment at high prices, and Lawrence will be more advanced in one year, than it would have been had there been no "public *nuisances*" found in her midst. The best hotel West of St. Louis declared a *nuisance* by a United States Court, and authority given a mob to remove it! Anywhere else but in Kansas, a man would be hung for such a wild distraction of sense, with its criminal consequences. The papers will not be resumed here at present, but I am informed that the *Herald of Freedom* will be issued at Alton, Ill., immediately. BROWN is not permitted to write anything except in presence of his guard, and under their eyes, consequently, all his strong fire must be reserved. BROWN, with all the other prisoners at Lecompton, are denied any conversation or intercourse with their friends. These men have committed no crime, and yet the nation winks at their abject oppression. Ex-Governor REEDER started down the Missouri River last Friday, in disguise, after having been secreted in the house of his own sister-in-law. RANDOLPH.

Extracts from the Correspondence of the New-York Kansas League to GEORGE WILSON, Esq., General Superintendent, and THADDEUS HYDE, President

N. Y., No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

I have reason to believe that your agents are constantly sending up the Missouri River good and true men, who say emphatically they intend to see justice done to Kansas, which I hope a short time will prove, for the whole country out this way is aroused, and Illinois and Ohio are in arms, but as yet we have received no expression from the East and North. I hope to be favored with the news that the ball which has been so gloriously kept in motion out here, may not stop till it has rolled through every State in the Union, and by that rolling acquire additional size and strength. "God speed the right!"

I would here mention that your public-spirited friend, Mr. ——, has gone to Kansas Territory, prepared ready to pitch in and build up [redacted] on the Missouri River. The people of [redacted] are eager for it, and those who have means are willing to invest in it, for of course [redacted] to patronizing Kansas City, a place that has done a heavy business with them, and yet has always helped to cower them, and been first in the van of the fiendish rabble that has from time to time come into the Territory for the purpose of sacking Free-State towns and driving out Free-State men. Kansas City belongs to Slavery men, and they will not allow a Free-State man to live peaceably among them.

I have just had a conversation with Mrs. ROBINSON, who leaves here this afternoon for the Territory to join her husband, who is now at Leavenworth. She has met with the most heartfelt sympathy throughout her journey East, not only in words but in material aid. The expressions she has received makes her feel more proud of the cause, and she declares her firm belief that it will be triumphant; to prove victorious there must be a move at once to show the world that if it comes to men and dollars the East and North are not yet depopulated or bankrupt.

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee Continued.

From Our Own Reporter.

In yesterday's TIMES we published the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee for the investigation of Kansas affairs on the 26th of May. Owing to irregularities in the mails, the evidence taken on some preceding days had not reached us. We now subjoin the proceedings of the 26th and 27th of May:

EVIDENCE OF M. T. BAILEY.

M. T. Bailey, sworn—Live on Round Prairie, Atchison County; first went there to reside on the 6th of September, 1854; was at the election on the 30th of March, 1855, in the Thirteenth District; I acted as one of the Judges of that District. I consider myself well acquainted with the resident settlers in that District; know many who came over from Missouri before the election; the Free-State Party had two-thirds majority in that District; a large proportion of the actual settlers did vote that day, I think; our ticket is the Pro-slavery; some Free-state men voted our ticket that day; I know nothing about any strangers calling at the polls, and the resident voters leaving in consequence; did not hear of such more until recently; I know nothing about men with wagons being camped the night before the election near the polls; I have never seen the man who took the census of the District—the Thirteenth—but I heard of such a man; it was in the Winter season, when many of the resident settlers had gone over to Missouri to close their business, and others to gather their crops; they could not return until the ice had broken up; I don't think it was the right time to take the census, because many were absent; I know a few names that are not down on the census book; I think there were 500 or 600 resident voters in the Thirteenth District on the 30th of March, 1855; the Thirteenth District was settled mostly by Missourians; it was settled earlier than any other settlement in the Territory.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott, sworn—I was present at the Burrough election, 30th March, 1855; saw Missourians there; there was a good deal of talk about the settlement of Kansas and the interference of the Eastern people. We saw by the newspapers, that societies were being formed at the East for the purpose of settling Kansas Territory, with the view of making it a Free State; Missouri being a Slave State, they thought that an effort of that kind would injure her, should it be successful; the people of Missouri were the injured, and determined to use all means in their power to counteract the efforts of the eastern people; they were excited on that subject from that time to the present; the people all over the State were excited; it was not confined to the border counties; the South have always been interfered with by the North, as regards its peculiar institution, and this is the boldest step taken by the North to overthrow those institutions; the general expression throughout the State of Missouri was, that no difficulty would have happened in Kansas Territory, if the people from the North had come or their own free will and acted upon claims; the people were dissatisfied with the interference of the election; there were Gov. Reeder was a Free-State man, and they could only account for the interests of the election to give the Emigrant Aid Society an opportunity to operate; the people of the Territory, as well as Missouri, were indignant; it was rumored that hundreds and hundreds were waiting in St. Louis for the opening of navigation; the rumor was confirmed by Captains of the boats; all said to be Eastern emigration, without families, &c. and rumor was prevalent that as soon as they had voted, it was their intention of returning to the East; it was these rumors that started the Missourians; they regarded that the North was a continuous territory, was working for the purpose of defeating the Kansas and Nebraska bill and to control the Southern institutions; they thought that if Eastern people were permitted to vote the Missourians had as much right. [Oliver coincided.] I came over with many Missourians to vote; they carried no weapons, as near as I did not see any; I did not even bring over a walking stick, but I cut one soon after getting over, and I had the pleasure of breaking it over a man's head a day or two after; our object in coming over was to vote. If the Eastern emigrants did.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Howard*—Missourians were not excited, and would not have been had it not have been for the Eastern people; they had heard that Sharpe's rifles and mean were being raised at the East to send on here to control the elections; they derived their knowledge of these facts from the newspapers; accordingly they organized societies in Missouri to assist Pro-Slavery men in getting claims in the Territory.

EVIDENCE OF DR. STRINGFELLOW.

Dr. John H. Stringfellow was called and sworn.—I reside in Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas Territory; I moved to Atchison in July, 1854, and I took my family there in the Fall of the same year and have resided there ever since; the District was changed at the 30th of March election from the District of the Fall before, according to which the census was taken; the census was taken in February, when the snow was, probably, fifteen inches deep; most of our citizens were emigrants from Missouri; having left friends and comfortable quarters in Missouri a large number of our citizens, about the time the census was taken, were absent from their residences, temporarily visiting their friends in Missouri; in consequence of the absence a number of our citizens were omitted from the census; knowing this, we had the census taken by one of our citizens, which showed a gain of about one hundred and fifty; this was represented to Governor Reeder, and induced him to append to the census returns upwards of fifty names; (witness here described the boundaries of his District;) was in the town of Doniphan on the day of election; about 300 votes polled; no disturbance of any kind at the polls; I was one of the candidates; no effort was made to prevent any person from voting on account of their political sentiments; on the contrary, I, myself, urged the Free-State men to vote, and told them they should not be molested; Mr. Sanders, the Free-State candidate, brought some of his friends to vote, and among them some from Buchanan County, Missouri; he brought a boy up to vote about seventeen years of age; the Judges would not permit him to vote; Sanders owned the ferry at Doniphan and his name [illegible] he was well known to be Free-State man; from my personal knowledge of the Doniphan District I think four-fifths of the people are Pro-Slavery; after the election, in company with other members who had been elected to the Territorial Legislature; I went to the Shawnee Mission to see Gov. Reeder to protest against the power claimed in his election Proclamation to decide contested elections; a Committee of Three were appointed to wait upon the Governor, and present him our protest; the Committee consisted of Gen. WM. P. RICHARDSON, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, and myself; we denied in our interview with the Governor that he had any power to decide as to contested elections, and contended that that power was with the Legislative body, and that the presentations of the returns of election formally made were *prima facie* evidence of the right of members to their seats, and to these propositions the Governor assented; we further contended, in our interview with him, that he had no right to order a second election except in cases provided by the Organic act; to this last proposition the Governor read us a communication addressed to the Attorney-General of the United States, asking his advice as to all the matters in controversy between the Legislature elect, and himself, asserting that if sustained in his opinions by the Attorney-General, he would order new elections in those districts where the returns were informally made, but if not sustained, then he would grant certificates to those persons who had received the largest number of votes, or who had been returned as elected; a large number of Missourians were present on the day of election, who were drawn there from the reports which had reached us that large numbers of persons would be thrown in upon us from the free States for the purpose of controlling the election; the determination of the Missouri element was to resist by all means this eruption of the Free-State men upon us; I have been controlling a paper ever since February, 1855; in that I have never urged any but bona fide settlers to emigrate to this Territory either for the purpose of voting or for any other purpose; there were numbers of Missourians at the polls on the 30th March, Pro-Slavery men, who did not vote and were not solicited to vote; I don't know that any citizen of Missouri voted, but some may have done it and I not know it; the result of the election would in no manner have been changed had the Missourians voted or not voted.

The Threatened Attack on Topeka.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR SHANNON TO THE CITIZENS' MEMORIAL.

The following is the reply of Governor SHANNON to the memorial of the citizens of Topeka, asking his interference to protect that city from destruction:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LECOMPTON, K. T., May 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your memorial, which is not dated, has just been received. In reply, I would beg leave to say that I have no doubt that the outrages of which you speak have been greatly exaggerated and highly colored. If other than peaceful citizens are now at Topeka, they are doubtless connected with the recent difficulties in this Territory and who feel no particular interest in avoiding the evils of civil war. Under these circumstances it becomes the law-abiding citizens to act with caution, and not to lend a too willing ear to all the reports that are floating through the country.

The United States Marshal, as well as the Sheriff of this county, as you are doubtless aware, have each been re-

"The Progress of the Revolution."

From the Richmond Whig.

We hope this morning, before the people of Virginia read the fourth the resolutions and speeches at a meeting in New-York, said to be composed of the most eminent men of that place. We desire that the fourth estate should have the opportunity to read what sentiments are expressed with reference to them by their brethren of the North: that they may be the better able to judge of the advantages and probabilities of our continuing a united people.

These gentlemen—we are willing to concede that they are what they claim to be—the foremost characters in New-York, set up to be arbiters of chivalry and true courage! By their discourses and conduct towards others, they furnish us with their idea of a man of honor and heroism. Three hundred miles from the scene of danger, and proclaiming to the world that they repudiate all personal responsibility for insults offered to Mr. Brooks, they send forth and stigmatize the whole population of the South as "ruffians," "assassins," "bruises," "murderers," "cowards," &c., &c. We confess our inability to appreciate the valor of this proceeding. Wherein the daring manhood consists we are unable to perceive. In all our reading of brave men and heroic actions, we have never encountered any who did not seem to consider that a willingness to incur some degree of personal risk was essential to the attributes of courage; and if we were to subject *the words' heroes at New-York to those tests*, we should say they were destitute of the first principle of heroism—that they were guilty of a gratuitous assumption of what they could not possess. To speak of *having an* double ear of courage would be to throw an unintelligible jargon. Not one of these ever experienced the sensation implied in the phrase. They are dead to its effects—they are incompetents of its existence. That they possess the gross, brute courage of barbarians, or that which cowards derive from superior numbers, we doubt not. A Mr. BROOKS, one of the fiery orators, supplies a lively illustration of the fact. "*Let us all go to Washington*," he exclaimed. The valiant man had no idea of going alone! Mr. MORGAN, a M. C. from New-York, also figured on the occasion. He could not go himself to prosecute Mr. BROOKS a duel—that is, We do not know that Mr. MORGAN is a challenger—but he shall not therefore, as decisive man as one. But, if, when he returns to Washington, Mr. Brooks shall demand a correction of the insult, *or take reparations for it*, and he shall refuse the one or the other, it will be impossible for us to resist the conviction that he was describing himself when speaking of Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. CALHOUN and many other sagacious and profound thinkers have contended that the Northern people were incapable of preserving free institutions. With a population far from dense, compared with Europe, a search to the military to no untrequent occurrence among them, even do the present time, the formation of police is well nigh unknown. All their really great men of the Revolution were used to ardor slave institutions—for at that time Slavery existed in all the colonies. Their greatest man of later days was WEBSTER. He was destitute of moral courage, and his whole character was disgraced by ignoble stains. Of the present generation—excepting Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WINTHROP, neither of whom has mingled in this wordy fray against the South—their public men are mere demagogues—shallow pretenders—fit only for the stock-jobbing department of politics. Under the lead of cunning hypocrites, they affect a mighty degree of piety, and their nice consciences are greatly distressed about the slaves, whom their piratical merchants kidnapped and brought to this country, and sold to them for their masters. Probably, if the books of their hotels were searched, it would be found that they are chiefly anxious to liberate the present race of Africans, that they might have the opportunity of supplying their place, by resuming the old and profitable traffic by which they made so much money in former times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of the Central Park.

There was a meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park on Wednesday afternoon at their room on the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. Present, His Honor the Mayor, Street Commissioner TAYLOR, and the consultative members of the Board, WARMINGTON IRVING, JAMES R. COCHRY, JAMES PHALEN, and CHARLES F. BIRDSEY, Esqs. Mr. IRVING presided. The principal business of the meeting was the examination of the plans for laying out the Park, and the surveying of the ground made by Lieut. VINAL, who attended in person to explain his design. The Board will examine other plans to be submitted to them at their meeting on Monday next. Ex-Alderman TOWLE, who was a member of the first Board of Commissioners for the purchase of Central Park, has been appointed, as we understand, the Clerk of the Commissioners. The work of inspecting the Park has been entered upon in earnest, and a plan will be adopted with the least possible delay. The Engineer-in-chief has not yet been chosen.

Eleventh Industrial Congress.

The eleventh "Industrial Congress" met on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Convention Hall, in Wooster-street. Only ten males, and one female, FANNY LEE TOWNSEND, now Mrs. General JOHN SYDNEY JONES, were present.

A temporary organization was effected, by choosing Mr. JOHN EVANS Chairman, and Dr. J. K. ISCARIS Secretary. After a great many speeches had been made, and the sparse attendance deplored, it was resolved that if the people will not come to them, they will go to the people, and with this view it was agreed that meetings be held in the Park every afternoon during the continuance of the Congress. Congress will remain in session for several days.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Investigation into the Powers and Management of the Finance Department.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. Among the most important matters that came up, were the following:

SNOW AND ICE IN BROADWAY.

The following resolution was offered by Councilman C. S. COOPER, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller inform this Board if any moneys have been paid from the Treasury on the contract entered into between his Honor, the Mayor, and ex-Alderman HAIRD, for cleaning the snow and ice from Broadway, and if so, by what authority such money was paid.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following resolutions were offered by Councilman WARNER and referred to the Committee of the Whole:

Resolved, That a spec'al committee of five be appointed to inquire into the present management of the Finance Department, and report the powers and duties of said Department; also the powers delegated by the charter to said Council. That the said Committee be empowered to employ counsel for said purpose.

Mr. WARNER said he had offered the resolutions because he thought it was time to know whether the Common Council was the Legislative body of the City, or whether the Comptroller or the Mayor had power to veto the acts of the Common Council.

Mr. SWAN said if the gentleman would refer to the amended Charter of 1849, he would find what the powers of the Common Council were. The Comptroller was authorized to pay only legal claims; and he thought there was no necessity for a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. RAMSEY did not like the resolution in its present form, but he would support it, although he would rather have some point specified.

Mr. WARNER said he had offered the resolutions in order to get at all the matters of difference between the Board and the Comptroller.

Mr. SWAN said the experience of the gentleman (Mr. WARNER) evidently was limited; as was his knowledge as to what had been done previous to his connection with the City Government. He referred to the time when the Comptroller contract as proper Clerk and Comptroller had saved a considerable amount of money for the City.

After some debate the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

SNOW AND ICE IN BROADWAY.

The following resolution was offered by Councilman C. S. COOPER, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller inform this Board if any moneys have been paid from the Treasury on the contract entered into between his Honor, the Mayor, and ex-Alderman HAIRD, for cleaning the snow and ice from Broadway, and if so, by what authority such money was paid.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following resolutions were offered by Councilman WARNER and referred to the Committee of the Whole:

Resolved, That a spec'al committee of five be appointed to inquire into the present management of the Finance Department, and report the powers and duties of said Department; also the powers delegated by the charter to said Council. That the said Committee be empowered to employ counsel for said purpose.

Mr. WARNER said he had offered the resolutions because he thought it was time to know whether the Common Council was the Legislative body of the City, or whether the Comptroller or the Mayor had power to veto the acts of the Common Council.

Mr. SWAN said if the gentleman would refer to the amended Charter of 1849, he would find what the powers of the Common Council were. The Comptroller was authorized to pay only legal claims; and he thought there was no necessity for a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. RAMSEY did not like the resolution in its present form, but he would support it, although he would rather have some point specified.

Mr. WARNER said he had offered the resolutions in order to get at all the matters of difference between the Board and the Comptroller.

Mr. SWAN said the experience of the gentleman (Mr. WARNER) evidently was limited; as was his knowledge as to what had been done previous to his connection with the City Government. He referred to the time when the Comptroller contract as proper Clerk and Comptroller had saved a considerable amount of money for the City.

After some debate the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a regular session on Wednesday evening. Absent: H. GRIFFIN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding session, Mr. THOMAS J. W. ADDISON rose and returned thanks to the Board for their expression of friendship during his absence.

A communication of G. G. WARREN, late a Junior Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An application from the Tenth Ward for new furniture for said School-house, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

An application from the Thirteenth Ward, for an addition to the present School-house, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

Also, from the same Ward, for an alteration at Ward School No. 4, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

An application from the Tenth Ward for alteration of School-house No. 44, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The report of the Finance Committee relative to the alteration of Ward School No. 5, in Mott-street, to accommodate pupils, was adopted.

Also, the report of the same Committee in favor of altering and repairing Ward School No. 22, in City Hall-place, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, nominating Joseph Jamieson as Trustee of the First Ward, was adopted.

Also, nominating Samuel P. Abbott and William H. Merrill, as Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs in favor of authorizing the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward to advertise for estimates for an addition to Ward School No. 25, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on School Furniture, in favor of advertising for proposals for fitting up Ward School No. 12, was adopted. Adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commission held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday afternoon. There were present S. C. VANDERLINDE, Esq., President, and Commissioners PURDY, CORNING, CRAWFORD, GARRISON, CARRIGAN and KENT. Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., is the successor of Mr. Commissioner KENNEDY, whose term of office expired in May, 1855, but who has, notwithstanding, been holding over one year.

From the monthly statements of arrivals at this port, it appears that during the month 67 vessels have arrived, bringing 10,193 bonafide passengers, and 767 not bonafide. The total amount of cash brought by these passengers was no less than *one million, nine hundred and sixty-two thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents*, or an average of ninety-eight dollars and seventy-six cents per head, men, women and infants. There were:

From Liverpool	29 vessels	From Hamburg	3 vessels
From Havre	5 vessels	From Antwerp	2 vessels
From Bremen	8 vessels	From London	3 vessels
From Glasgow	1 vessel	From Rotterdam	1 vessel
From Genoa	1 vessel	From Bristol	1 vessel
From Belfast	1 vessel	Total	67 vessels

It was resolved that Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY be appointed Superintendent of Castle Gorgen during the pleasure of the Board.

FRAUDULENT ENGLISH AGENTS.

The Clerk of the Board presented and recited certain affidavits from *Jeremiah Burke and seven o her persons* deposing that in March and April they paid to Douglas & Tisdale, (licensed English brokers) shipping and commission agents of No. 17 Union-row, Tower Hill, London, £20 10s for their passage to New-York, and another for their fare on wards to Baltimore. *Arriving at New-York* they applied at the office of C. H. Richards, No. 183 Broadway, to whom the before-mentioned parties had given an order, but they were informed that Richards knew noth ng about such a firm in London.

The Commissioners very kindly gave work to some of these deponents, as it sent the others on to their place of destination. The papers will be sent by the Commissioners to Europe with a view to the prosecution of the offending parties.

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS.

Mr. GARRISON, after detailing the gross evils arising from the present arrangement, by which insane persons and lunatics at Kings County Asylum be sent to Blackwell's Island, at the expense of this Commission. He thought that would be the most economic as well as the most humane course that could be taken to meet the existing difficulties, and want of proper accommodations. Referred to Committee on Lunatic Asylum, with power of removal.

Hamilton College.

The Commencement Anniversaries at Hamilton College will be held during the *third* week in July. The Commencement itself will be on Thursday, the 17th of July, which is one week earlier than it has hitherto been. Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, will address the Society of Christian Research. Rev. Dr. DAGGETT, of Canandaigua, will be the orator of the Alumni. Prof. KENDRICK, of Rochester University, the poet. Wm. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of New-York, will address the graduating Law Class. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, will deliver an address at the inauguration of the Observatory. The poet of the Literary Societies will be W. H. C. HOSMER, of Avon, and the orator, THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, of New-York, probably.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JUNE TERM.

Judge CAMPBELL appeared on the bench on Wednesday, after a temporary absence. At the opening of the Court the following gentlemen were impanelled as Grand Jurors:

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

Daniel B. Bedell,	Darius C. Newell,	Francis Endicott,
William Banta,	Daniel Ransom,	Francis Gedney,
Edw. H. Fletcher,	Casper Trumpy,	Wm. R. Hoople,
Isaac Fowler,	James W. Wood,	M. L. Kerrigan,
Ezekiel A. Harris,	Randolph Brant,	Henry Lewis,
Theodore Martine,	Charles Dexter,	Burtis Skidmore,
James Lakman.		

The Judge then delivered his charge which, a novelty in his case, was very brief, and did not differ from the stereotyped charges on all other occasions. If the community at large, said the Judge, would take more interest in the enforcement of the laws, and would make complaints whenever they saw the laws broken, crime would be diminished and there would be less need of Grand Juries and Judges' charges.

Patrick Quinn was convicted, yesterday, of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Isaac Blumenkron, for an assault and battery on James O. Day, was found guilty and fined $250.

Henry Wilkinson was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Edward A. Klosterman pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Three months in the Penitentiary.

Morris Levy, convicted in the April Term for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

John R. Ingersoll vs. *Jared W. Post.*—Ordered that plaintiff have leave to issue execution in ten days after the service of a copy of order, unless the defendant in the meantime apply to have the judgment set aside, &c.

Pierre Demicare vs. *Henry S. Silcox*—Motion granted.

Edward W. Piers vs. *Mather R. Carnahan*—Motion denied, &c.

William McFarland vs. *Andrew J. Fuller*—Receiver entered and reference ordered to E. J. Clark.

Lewis E. Osborne, &c., vs. *Louis Garcia*—Order of reference to E. J. Clark to appoint a receiver.

Ely Hoyroek vs. *William G. Lord*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Timothy Flaherty vs. *Benjamin Andrews*—Attachment ordered conditionally.

James Price vs. *Jerry Watson*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

Louis Bocalandro vs. *Florentine Bocalandro*—Divorce granted, &c.

Patrick W. Smith vs. *William B. Barton*—Motion to strike out answer granted, with $10 costs.

Ashel H. Heath vs. *Frederick B. Simpson*—Order reducing bail to $300.

William Force, Jr., vs. *Patrick McCafferty*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, but without costs.

Theodore Bayard, Jr., vs. *James J. Fuller*—Order of reference to John W. Edmonds, Esq.

John Crumlish vs. *Sarah Damer, &c.*—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

W. Western vs. *W. H. Degroot and D. S. Darling.*—This action was brought to recover $1,500 alleged to be due from the defendants upon a claim for brokerage for services of Post & Britton in procuring the assignment of a Government contract from certain parties to the defendants, which claim had been assigned by Messrs. Post & Britton to the plaintiff. The only evidence to sus'ain the claim was that of the assignors, P. & B. The defendants deny having made any agreement to pay brokerage, and gave their own testimony to that effect. Verdict for defendants. For plaintiff, Messrs. R. Reed and Chas. Tracy; for defendants, Messrs. J. Edgar and Chauncey Schaffer.

NEW-JERSEY.

GREAT MEETING AT TRENTON.

Nomination of William A. Newell, for Governor of New-Jersey—Fusion of Parties to Oppose the Administration.

An immense meeting took place on Wednesday at Temperance Hall, Trenton, N.J., composed of Whigs, Know-Nothings, Republicans and Free-Soilers, fused for the purpose of denouncing and opposing the present Administration at Washington, and for the nomination of a Governor of the State for the next election. The call for the meeting was signed by thirty-four members of the Legislature, and every County of the State, except two, was represented by delegates. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature. Speeches in reference to the Kansas and Sumner outrages, and to the possibility of a war with England, which was loudly deprecated, were made by the President of the meeting, Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of Mercer County, Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq.; Messrs. JONES, PARKER, HALSTON, and others, and were warmly applauded. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Convention, representing not a mere party, but the great body of the patriotic, enlightened and conservative people of New-Jersey, opposed to the present State and Federal Administration, while repudiating all desire to connect itself generally with, or add strength to any party organization, does not consider it proper, in accompliance with usage, to declare the views and principles by which it is actuated; and for the promotion of which it has assembled as a political convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in New-Jersey came into power under a platform of opposition and reform, and that in direct defiance of this pledge it has imprudently and wildly squandered the entire revenue,

100 CHINA TEA SETS.—100 white granite 56 pieces; 50 white, grey, blue and decora'd dinner sets; 100 dinner sets in blue, white, and fancy colors; 100 dessert sets; and a large variety of ornamental China, for sale at private Sale-rooms. Visit at once, cheap at the 50-Story China Store, No. 327 Bowery. A. H. GOUGH, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; would be willing to go in the country. Note need apply but those who give good wages. Has excellent references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 126 West 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper in a widower's family, by a middle-aged widow lady of intelligence and respectability. No objection to South or West, or to travel with an invalid lady. References given and required. Address Mrs. H. W. S., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant waiter man, with best of references, in a private family, as waiter or coachman. To be seen at No. 490 Broadway, in the basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl, to take care of a child and to do chamber work. Call at No. 219 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room; call for two days.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A graduate of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, highly qualified in the departments of an English education, and in drawing, painting and French, and experienced as a teacher, wishes a situation immediately. Address the subscriber, late Principal of the Pittsfield Institute, at No. 90 Broadway, New-York. W. B. TYLER.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers, for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 16 North River. $20 advanced for outfit.

SERVANT WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Either a Protestant or colored woman. To one who can come well recommended as a good cook, and as a tidy, thorough-going housekeeper, will be given a permanent situation in a private family of two; for applying at No. 24 West 36th-st. None others than a good cook, bringing good recommendations, need apply. No washing or ironing required.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing permanent (late of Broadway and Duane-st.) is removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families *generally, can rely on being* furnished with the best servants in the City.

S. FERRE, Agent, Broadway and 13th-st.

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER WANTED.—One well acquainted with the business can apply at the office of McCULLOUGH'S Shot and Lead Company, No. 170 Front-st.

COOK WANTED.—A strictly temperate cook. (Protestant,) who can furnish testimonials as to her ability, may secure a good place and liberal wages by applying at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday morning, between 6 and 9 o'clock. None need apply that do not fully understand their business, or are afraid of work.

COMPETENT PERSON WANTED—Familiar with the Spanish language, and with a knowledge of business; capable of attending to the correspondence of a mercantile house, near hear of a permanent situation by addressing H. C., office *Journal of Commerce*.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP.—Should apply at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 and 14 Bible House, where none but the best of girls are kept. Their characters are all investigated before they get situations.

MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—One or two wood engravers; also a man who can design, ornament and letter well. A lithographic draftsman preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Spruce-st.

FARWELL, PURCELL & CO.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a first-class grocery store, with $600 to $1,000 to loan his employer, on ample, unincumbered security; or if agreeable would be taken as partner. For particulars, address M. B., Times Office, for two days, stating name and where to be seen.

MEN WANTED—Two or three active competent men in the entry and shipping departments. Those only who have had experience, and can furnish testimonials as to character, &c., need apply.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Two c'erks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 cooks, and 6 boys to places procured for conductors, book-keepers, baggagemen, brakemen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades, and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 cashmen. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, firemen, men on steamers and railroads; boys for trades and stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

PRINT CUTTERS WANTED.—At No. 48 Murray-st., immediately, three or four Print Cutters—those that are well acquainted with coppering and hatting. None but first-rate workmen need apply.

CHRISTY & CONSTANT.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—One who is a good laundress, and who can come well recommended, may learn of a situation by applying to-day and to-morrow, Friday and Saturday, corner 42d and 7th, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., at 24 Gramercy-park.

NURSE WANTED—A respectable nurse to go in the country to take charge of three children; must thoroughly understand the care of an infant. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

50 BINERS WANTED.—Steady employment and good wages given to English, Scotch or Welsh anthracite miners; with or without families. Apply to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

GIRL WANTED—A clean, steady girl, with good City reference, for the general housework of a private family. Apply at No. 241 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

GOOD COOK WANTED—She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, in a small private family, No. 42 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED—A smart, intelligent man, of some business experience. Situation permanent to a properly qualified person. Address R. B. T., Times Office.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED.—Inquire at the Tea Warehouse, No. 455 8th-av.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COOK WANTED—In a family living in the country, one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 13 East 35th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—Apply to KNOX the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid bay Morgh Horse 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, a good traveler and stylish mover, sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stables of WILLIAM RYDER, No. 96 Laurens-st. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

HORSE FOR SALE; can trot inside of four minutes. Can be seen at Sturm's livery-stables, Nos. 32 and 36 North Moore-st.; or inquire of LOUIS WINDMULLER, No. 262 Washington-st.

PAIR OF CHESTNUT BROWN CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE—Gay and very handsome, eight years old, sound and perfectly gentle. For terms, &c., inquire of GEORGE REMSEN, at his stable, Livingston, near Bogrum-st., Brooklyn, where the horses can be seen.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thoroughbred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and also a heavy set of harness, all new, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

SUPERIOR BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Five years old, 16 hands high, long tail, well broke, kind in single and double harness; can trot a mile in 3 minutes. Price $400. Can be seen at POWELL'S Stables, No. 39 Henry-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 139 East 26th-st.

STOUVENEL'S STOCK OF FINE CHINA—Rich cut glass mantel ornaments, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., have been purchased by the undersigned, who has removed the same to No. 289 Broadway, up stone Store. He has added fresh importations, and a large lot of crockery, pressed glass, and house-furnishing articles, and calls the attention of the public to their inspection. Gas fixtures put up in goods delivered.

A. H. GOUGH, Agent, No. 327 Bowery.

ANSON'S LARGE SIZE DAGUERREOTYPES FOR 50 CENTS—Colored, and in a case, are twice the size of others taken for 50 cents, and equal to those made elsewhere for $5. ANSON'S, 363 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EASTERN BLUE STONE FOR SALE—Highly recommended by physicians in small doses as a domestic and general tonic. For sale in quart and pint bottles, by C. E. MEYERS, No. 19 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 24 Gold-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 29 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 29 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD OR HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—A gentleman and wife without children, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 29 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD OR HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—A gentleman and wife without children, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 29 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD OR HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—A single gentleman or lady

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856.

☞ The Canada steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening. Owing to the gales that prevailed it was found impossible to communicate her news until yesterday. Our advices from Europe are three days later than those received by the *Indian* at Quebec, but they are not important. The British Ministry have again been sustained in the House of Commons on a vote of censure for the abandonment, by the Home Plenipotentiaries, of the maritime law touching neutrals. The condition of Italy continued to form one of the most exciting political topics of the day. The Western Powers, however, do not seem disposed to interfere in the domestic affairs of that unhappy country, unless any hostile demonstration were made by the other States against Sardinia, and, in that case, it is probable that Great Britain, at least, would give assistance to her ally. Our report states that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount on Bills of more than sixty days, from seven to six per cent.

☞ The Cincinnati Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, after the fourteenth balloting, to this morning. BUCHANAN still leads, but fell Allen from 135 on the sixth ballot to 153½ on the last. Virginia deserted PIERCE on the first ballot, and gave her entire vote to BUCHANAN, who seems to have gained his highest point. This is a higher vote than any of the candidates reached in the Convention of 1852, until PIERCE got the nomination on the forty-ninth balloting. But there were more candidates then than now.

☞ The Sunday meeting at the Tabernacle seems to have stirred up our amiable brethren of Richmond. We give in another place some readable comments from two of the Richmond papers upon the subject. One of them—the *Whig*—is the paper which called for a repetition of the Brooks outrage upon all Northern men who venture to speak against Slavery, and said "SEWARD's turn should come next." It talks in a different mood now.

☞ There was no quorum in either House of Congress yesterday.

The News From Kansas.

We publish this morning, among other highly interesting news from Kansas, a memorial from the people of the Territory to the President of the United States. The document is now at Washington, in the possession of the Executive. It is signed by men of the highest standing and integrity, who vouch for the truth of their statements as facts within their personal knowledge. From the time when it was first manifest that an attack on Lawrence was designed, down to the day upon which the outrage was consummated, a brief history of what transpired may be found in this memorial. The insufferable wrongs that the people of Kansas have been compelled to bear at the hands of officials are forcibly presented, and in earnest remonstrance an appeal is made for redress and protection. In this memorial we have full corroboration of the particulars of the sacking of Lawrence, and of the murder, robbery and violence perpetrated there; and, inasmuch as the account may be considered authentic, we commend it to the careful perusal of those who desire to know the whole truth concerning this last act of the Kansas drama.

From the letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere, we learn that the Free-State men and their families, who fled from Lawrence when the attack was made, have returned. Nearly all have suffered more or less by the plunder of the mob. The aggregate amount of losses sustained has been estimated at over $120,000, and, when the various claims have been collected, they will be sent to Congress, with a petition for an appropriation to recompense those who have suffered. Now that the wrong has been committed, Gov. SHANNON has stationed four companies of United States Dragoons at Lawrence, (as he says,) to protect the town. They will probably be allowed to remain there as long as there is no danger of a repetition of the scenes of the 21st of May. It is satisfactory to know that, in despite of their misfortunes, the Free-State men are not discouraged, but are preparing for future action. The cause progresses, and must eventually triumph, because it is the cause of truth and freedom against tyranny and usurpation. Our correspondents inform us that a thorough organization of the Free-State Party is nearly completed, and with aid, in men and means, now pouring in from the North, success is considered certain. The sacking of Lawrence—the usurpation of inalienable rights—the murder of inoffensive men—the insufferable tyranny of the Federal officials—will all be so many bonds to bind together in unity the Free-State men, and will give them an overwhelming strength wherewith to fight out this battle of freedom. Their submission to the authorities, however corrupt those authorities were—abandoning their homes to plunder rather than resist; just resistance should have been misinterpreted—will enable them to appeal before the country in true position, and will give them the support of every lover of freedom.

We publish, also, this morning, some further proceedings of the Congressional Committee. Dr. SUPPLEE was among the witnesses examined. From his notorious position as a leader in the border-ruffian ranks, his testimony concerning the election frauds and invasion of Kansas will be read with interest. The Congressional Committee will shortly proceed to take evidence on the sacking of Lawrence.

The Democratic Platform.

There was little apparent necessity for the adoption of any platform by the Cincinnati Convention. The position of the party which it represents is much more definitely and clearly designated by its acts, than it can be by any series of resolutions. It has been now in the close, exclusive possession of the Federal Government for four years,—and during this time it has taken such action as fixes forever its relation to the great questions of foreign and domestic policy with which it has been concerned. In 1848, when the question of Slavery extension began to command attention, the Democratic Party found it necessary to put forward a great variety of explanations and definitions upon this subject. Gen. CASS, its candidate for the Presidency, wrote a very long letter to Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, for the purpose of explaining his views in regard to it;—and those views, as thus set forth, were represented at the North as being hostile to the extension of Slavery, and at the South as favorable to it. Great doubt then existed, in all sections of the country, as to the precise position held by the Democratic Party upon this subject. But they have long since been dissipated. Nobody now, of any party or any class, hesitates for a moment in deciding which party favors, and which resists, the schemes of the slaveholding class for the extension and perpetuation of its power.

Through the past four years of its Administration the Democratic Party has shown that it has been merely the instrument by which the Oligarchy of 347,000 Slaveholders has fastened its laws and imposed its will upon twenty millions of freemen. It has not aimed or attempted to be anything else. It has been satisfied with this position and has performed the services belonging to it with unfailing promptitude and unswerving fidelity. The Democratic Party relies upon the Slaveholding States for the votes which are to keep it in power. An indispensable condition of that reliance is the prompt execution of the will of the Oligarchy by which those States are ruled. These 347,000 Slaveholders will not put Democratic office-seekers in power, unless those Democratic office-seekers, when in power, will do as they are told. They take office on that condition and hold it upon that tenure. Thus it happened that when Gen. PIERCE became President he first took an oath that he would suppress agitation upon the subject of Slavery,—for that, just then, was the one thing needful for the Slaveholding Oligarchy. Thus, too, it happened that within less than a year after taking that oath, he broke it, and plunged the Union into the wildest and most fearful Slavery agitation it has ever known;—for the Oligarchy felt that its opportunity had come, and that it was time the oath was broken. Thus the Missouri Compromise was repealed; Kansas thrown open to Slavery;—the Border Ruffians sent in to conquer the inhabitants;—legislative power usurped by Missouri invaders;—infamous and shameful enactments imposed upon the people as laws;—*the whole power of the nation pledged to their enforcement:* and murder, robbery and the most outrageous crimes known to humanity perpetrated in Kansas under the countenance and protection of the Federal Executive. All this has been done by the Democratic Party at the dictation of the Slaveholding Oligarchy which placed and which keeps it in power. Little need can there be for such a party to pass resolutions and construct platforms. It was scarcely necessary for the representatives of such a party to declare at Cincinnati that they "adopt the principles" of the Nebraska bill. They *made* the bill themselves;—they are responsible for all its consequences to Kansas and the country;—and we might just as well call upon the Slaveholders themselves to define their position on this question, as upon men who have been so consistently and so zealously their tools.

The Cincinnati platform is the first of the series of Democratic attempts upon popular credulity in the coming canvass. Cunningly framed words are to be substituted, if possible, for the plain and emphatic language of the party's acts. The next step in the imposture will probably be the selection of a candidate who has had no direct part in the events of the last four years, and whose responsibility for them can, therefore, be evaded. It is quite possible that these tricks may impose upon the people, as they have often done heretofore—and that through them the Democracy of the Free States will be induced again to place the Oligarchy of Slaveholders astride the Republic. Then the experience of the present Administration will be repeated. We shall have new encroachments,—new outrages upon popular rights,—new incentives to popular indignation; and, before it is all over, some crowning and unendurable act of injustice may plunge the country into Civil War.

The Brick Church Again.

Judge DUER on Wednesday granted an order upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City, to show cause why they should not be enjoined from conveying the Brick Church property to the parties who purchased it at auction some days since. One order of this sort granted by Judge DAVIES, has already been argued, but not decided. Why this new one has been applied for in advance of Judge ROOSEVELT's decision, we are left to conjecture. The first order was granted on the application of two persons, the one named RABLE, a tavern-keeper on the Park, and the other a tobacconist named ARKENBURGH. The second is granted, we understand, on the application of Mr. DANIEL DODGE, an Ex-Alderman, who has been extremely active ever since it was first proposed to sell this property, in endeavoring to effect some financial arrangement by which the interests of the City could be promoted. His anxiety on this point was almost equal to that of sundry Aldermen still in office, who brought to this subject a degree of paternal concern for the City Treasury which would have astonished the public more if its real object had not been generally understood. Mr. DODGE's solicitude was probably a lingering relic of the anxiety which used to oppress his heart while in the actual discharge of his official duties. It is doubtless difficult for an Alderman, on going out of office, to escape all at once that deep feeling of interest and concern with which he has become accustomed to regard every transaction involving large sums of money in connection with City affairs. It is with the office of Alderman in this respect, very much as it was with MOORE's vase of roses,—

"You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

An Ex-Alderman will scent a *job* as far off, and follow it as long as any other animal—except, perhaps, a *live* Alderman.

The introduction by Mr. DANIEL DODGE of himself into this transaction will prove, unless we are mistaken, to be a fortunate circumstance,—especially if it be true, as stated, that upon the hearing of this application "*the purchasers and complainant will be examined under oath.*" The real character of all the movements by which it has been attempted to break up this sale, will now, we are inclined to think, be exposed. The case is to be heard to-morrow.

The Mania for Splendid Dwellings.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The mania for building splendid dwelling-houses, which was so prevalent a short time ago, has sensibly abated, and this Spring but little building of this character is going on. There is promise, however, of a partial revival next Autumn, when gentlemen have returned from their travels, to which time several very heavy contracts are postponed. As affording some idea of the extent to which the "merchant princes" of New-York have invested in private mansions, (a description of property not celebrated for its dividend-paying qualities,) it may be stated that there are at least a dozen houses in the City which cost from $100,000 to $150,000—rivaling in magnificence almost any of the royal palaces of Europe, and inferior only in point of magnitude. Nearly all of these have been recently erected.

One of our most elegant houses is that of CHAS. A. HECKSCHER, just completed, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and which is said to have cost in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Probably the most elegant dwelling in the City is that of M. O. ROBERTS, reputed to have cost in the neighborhood of $225,000.

The residence of MOSES TAYLOR is a dwelling fitted up in the most gorgeous style, not less than $54,000 having been expended in four or five of the apartments. One of these was fitted up at a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000. Other dwellings might be mentioned, scarcely inferior.

Nothing, it strikes us, can be more absurd than the erection of these enormous and expensive establishments for private dwellings. In no country but this do private gentlemen think it necessary or in good taste to see their friends in an apartment costing $25,000 or $30,000, or to sleep in a chamber upon which money enough has been expended to endow a hospital, a church or a professorship in a college. In Europe all these lavish expenditures are reserved for public buildings, paid for out of the National Treasury,—and kept for show rather than use. In some of the famous old seats of the higher nobility, vast sums are spent upon the erection and adorning of dwellings;—but this is only where they are certain to remain in the same families for hundreds of years, and where it is equally certain that the possessors of them will be rich enough to keep up a suitable establishment. The laws of England favor such arrangements by making the eldest son the sole heir of the paternal estate.

But in this country, where primogeniture does not obtain, the property of our wealthiest men, upon their death, must be divided among all their children. Few men here are rich enough to bequeath to one of several children, a private dwelling worth $200,000, and at least as much more for the purpose of living in the style which such a mansion would render necessary. The chances are, that upon the death of the original owner, and the division of his estate, his house must be sold—for less than half its cost—and converted into a boarding house. This has been the fate of many such establishments in this City, and the wonder is that the lesson thus conveyed is not more widely learned. The man who spends two or three hundred thousand dollars upon his dwelling, does it simply for his own indulgence, and thus wastes unprofitably what he ought to keep for his children, if he does not choose to devote it to some useful purpose.

But, besides this direct waste of property, there are many incidental evils to which such expenditures give rise. Children are accustomed to a style of living which it is certain they cannot, in after life, maintain for themselves. It is always hard for any one to be compelled to descend to an inferior station,—but it is cruel and unjust for parents to educate their children to a style of luxury which they know perfectly well they cannot always maintain. We should be very glad, therefore, if the abatement in this "mania," which the *Journal of Commerce* notes, might prove to be permanent.

United States Senate.

Hon. JAMES DIXON, the newly elected United States Senator from Connecticut, is a young man of marked ability, high character and eminent fitness for the position he is called to fill. He has served one term in the House of Representatives with decided success, and will be still more useful in the Senate. He will be a decided and immovable opponent of all the schemes of the Slavery propaganda to extend that "institution" into new Territory and suppress freedom of speech upon it at the National Capitol. Mr. DIXON has been elected more distinctly upon this issue than any other. He received the votes of Republican and American members. He succeeds Mr. TOUCEY, who illustrated his term of service by a degree of servility to the Slaveholding interest not often exhibited by any Senator from a New-England State.

☞ The writer of the communication signed "Hoboken Resident," will do well to enter complaint of the matter to which he refers in the Mayor's Complaint Book. We doubt not the evil will be redressed.

☞ The Old Pui's had a good time at the Belmont House on Wednesday evening, after the Rhetoric exercises of their Convention were over. There consisted of an oration by Mr. P. C. WARREN, and a poem by "DOESTICKS," THEREOF, the former a good sensible essay, the latter a very humorous production, that was well relished.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Com. Office, Washington, and 30 Beaver-street, New-York Correspondence—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Postal Arrangement at New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The Postmaster-General has, to-day, instructed the Postmaster at New-York that whenever any letter is deposited unpaid, he must send a circular notice to the party addressed, that the said letter is detained for want of pre-payment, and that it will be forwarded on the receipt, in stamps, of the amount due. This plan prevents the accumulation of unpaid letters, and if successful it will be extended to other cities. K.

Proposition to Annex Kansas to Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Senator TRUMBULL with a view of restoration of peace in Kansas, has prepared a bill which he will soon introduce, proposing the annexation of that Territory to Nebraska—the terms of all the officers of Kansas and all the laws and supposed laws therein to cease.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

About one dozen Senators met and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Thirty members convened and adjourned till to-morrow.

Latest News from Kansas.

FREE-STATE MEN ORDERED TO LEAVE—OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS—PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNTS—RUMORS OF DESPERATE CONFLICTS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 5.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Leavenworth, May 31, says a company of Pro Slavery men, some days previous, had waited on the Free-State settlers and commanded them to leave Kansas within a specified time, or suffer the consequences. Mr. PHILLIPS, the correspondent of the *Tribune*, being compelled to leave, went to Lawrence. Judge CONWAY, who was arrested on the 28th, was confined that day and night, with guards stationed over him, but on the following morning was released and commanded to leave the Territory. Not obeying, he was that evening conducted by a Committee aboard the steamer, and sent down the river. Mr. LATTA, another Judge, was ordered to leave, and did so. ROBERT KINZIE had also left. Several others have been commanded to leave. Mr. SHOEMAKER, a land receiver, and the only Government officer in Kansas known to be a Free-State man, is to be notified to leave. Lady LEAVENWORTH has also been advised to move away to avoid difficulty. The writer says the Free State men do not manifest sufficient nerve for the crisis, but thinks that if the reports are true that the Free State settlers in the southern part of the Territory are in arms, and compelling the Pro-Slavery men to retreat to Missouri, the effect will be good on the northern part. It is reported that five hundred men are marching from Wisconsin to Kansas, but it is probably without foundation.

The Kansas City *Enterprise* (Pro Slavery) issued an extra on the 2d inst., which is republished to-day in the evening news. This Extra says that J. M. BARNARD left St. Bernard for Westport on Friday last, and as he has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he has been murdered by the Abolitionists. JOHN W. FORMAN, H. HAMILTON and JOHN LUX went out in search of BARNARD, were taken by the Abolitionists and threatened with hanging.

The Extra further says: Marshal DONALDSON and seven men, on Friday night last, were fired upon from WALFORD's house, near Lawrence, by a party of fifty Abolitionists. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse. H. H. CANTY, just from the Territory, states that some men belonging to the same company with himself were attacked and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses and 25 of Buford's Party will immediately start to the rescue. Capt. PATTIS' Company numbering 45 men went to Hickory Point to suppress the outrages in that vicinity, but were attacked by 150 Abolitionists, and two of his men killed.

Another fight between the same parties occurred near Black Jack, in which nine Abolitionists and thirteen Pro-Slavery men were killed, among whom were Capt. PATTIS and JAS. MCGEE. Capt. LONG's Company of Wyandotte Indians were united to Capt. PATTIS' command.

KANSAS EXCITEMENT WEST.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 5.

The editors of the five daily papers in this city have organized a Committee to take measures for the immediate re-establishment of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, June 5.

The Wisconsin State Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, convened in this city yesterday, chose a set of delegates and organized a plan to aid emigration to Kansas.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 4.

The New-Hampshire Legislature assembled to-day. In the Senate, THOMAS J. MELVIN, of Chester, was elected President by a vote of 7 to 4, and GEO. S. BARTON, of Newport, and CALVIN MAY, of Gilson, Clerks—all American Republicans.

In the House, EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of Concord, Republican, was elected Speaker, receiving 192 votes; SAML. HERBERT, of Rumney, Democrat, 47, and all others, 3. JOHN H. GOODALL, of Manchester, and HENRY O. KENT, of Lancaster, were chosen Clerks.

RE-ELECTION OF RALPH METCALF AS GOVERNOR.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 5.

The Legislature, this forenoon, in joint Convention of Senate and House, elected RALPH METCALF Governor, by the following vote: WELLS, Democrat, 159; METCALF, Opposition, 175.

Affray at Cincinnati.

ASSAULT ON THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5.

GEORGE P. BUELL, editor of the *Democratic Review*, at Washington, while making a speech last night, in front of the Burnet House, denouncing Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, was interrupted by an individual in the crowd, with whom he finally came to blows. In the melée Mr. BUELL was stabbed in the back with a knife, which penetrated the lungs, inflicting a dangerous wound. Mr. BUELL's condition this morning was critical, bleeding inwardly having commenced.

The testimony in regard to the stabbing of Mr. BUELL shows that he was stabbed by Democrats, who heard him call himself an American.

Republican Convention in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 4.

A County Convention was held here to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention which is to select representatives to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia June 17. Delegates were chosen who have been prominent members of the "American Party." The resolutions passed condemn the course of the Administration and denounce the outrages in Kansas and Washington.

President Pierce, Preston S. Brooks and Col. George Hung in Effigy at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 5.

This morning the effigies of FRANKLIN PIERCE and PRESTON S. BROOKS were hanging in front of the State House, 90 feet from the ground, on the Pierce and King Liberty pole, erected in 1852. An effigy of Col. GEORGE hung in another part of the city, bearing an inscription upon his front: "The glorious and God like Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE."

The Summer Assault.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT DOVER, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Thursday, June 5.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE addressed a large Summer indignation meeting in the City Hall, last evening, over which Mayor PERKINS presided. Strong resolu-

[illegible]

General SHALL, of Pulla[illegible] here to-day in custody, [illegible] Supreme Court, for refusing to [illegible] debarring him from the [illegible] Brigade. After a hearing he was [illegible] prison. SHALL has a commission [illegible] POLICOFF, JOHN TYLER, a son of this [illegible] is Claimant for the post.

The American Institution of Homœopathy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Among other business, to-day, of the American Institution of Homœopathy was the adoption of a resolution condemnatory of attempts to enhance individual interests by the assertion of professional dignity and decorum. One member, considered guilty of such conduct, was expelled.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Chicago on the first Wednesday of June next.

Congressional Election in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 4.

Governor PRICE, of Missouri, has ordered an election to be held on the first Monday of August to fill the vacancy occasioned in Congress by the death of Hon. JAMES S. MILLER.

United States Troops for Kansas.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 5.

One hundred and fifty United States troops passed here, to-day, en route to Kansas.

Singular Phenomenon at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 5.

During the thunder storm here, yesterday, the lake suddenly rose to the height of three feet, and as suddenly fell again. This was repeated several times, causing a general commotion in the harbor, vessels being tossed back and forth.

Amusements.

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—A new national drama called, "The New-York Patriots," was played here on Wednesday night for the third time. This piece had the good fortune to receive the $500 prize offered by the proprietors of the Museum, and is certainly worth that sum. It is a popular delusion to suppose that $500 is a big price for a good play. In London, where there are certainly more dramatists than here, a good play is worth five times that amount. Considering the scarcity of American plays, a good one should be worth twice as much as a good London one. These statistics are not expected to be understood by managers, but they should be remembered by the public, who are very apt to consider every kind of literary labor overpaid.

Mr. H. J. CONWAY, who is well known as an industrious and painstaking dramatist, is the author of "The New-York Patriots." He has not accomplished a great work, but he has constructed an agreeable one. The story is as old as chivalry; a fair lady bids her lover go forth and win fame,—which he does. When we mention that the hero is *John Pendleton* we shall have said all that is necessary to be said. There are four acts, broken up into a great variety of scenes,—none of which lag for want of incident. Mr. CONWAY has wisely eschewed much of the vainglorious pomposity of the national drama. He does not fling buncomb constantly, but speaks with a quiet earnestness which can alone convey an idea of the men and the times he describes. In a word, he has made a good play, and one that should satisfy the patrons of this establishment. It has been put upon the stage with decided neatness and care; is well acted, and deserves support.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Thursday, June 5. Match $1,000, two mile heats, to wagons.

Mr. WHELAN names b. g. *Jake Oakley* (to wagon and driver, weigh 350 pounds).....1 1
H. WOODRUFF names br. g. *Baltic*, (to wagon).....2 2

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2.39½	2.40½
Second mile	2.43½	2.47½
Total	5.23	5.28

The betting on this race was in favor of *Jake Oakley* at $100 to $60.

Jake was in tip-top condition, and showed fine care and good training. *Baltic* was also in superb bodily condition, and right to trot for a man's life with but one exception,—having had the distemper, which his backers thought lost him the trot. *Jake* drew the pole, and was never headed in the race, winning it without a struggle.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Vacant Offices—Office-holders Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you inform the people in what way the various offices at present vacated by their incumbents from the Collector of the Port and Postmaster of the City down to Deputy Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, in consequence of their attendance at Cincinnati, are to be filled? The Constitution, State laws, and municipal ordinances, have made no provision for the election of new officers in place of those attending Cincinnati Conventions. Virtually, the local Government here has abdicated its functions, and business at the chief offices in the City is suspended—postponed—neglected—ignored, and in some cases the interests of those connected with it ruined by this Cincinnati bogus. While the *business* intrusted to these officials is thus suspended, would it not be well for the people to mark these delinquents for *suspension*, at a day as early as the forms of election will allow. JUS PUBLICA.

Colored Sympathy Meeting.

The colored citizens of this City held a meeting last night in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, to express sympathy in the case of Mrs. BOORMAN, a colored lady who, some time ago, having been brought to this State by her master, became free in virtue of the laws of this State; but who, having been called to the aid of her sick husband at Washington, went thither with her children, and on their way through Virginia were captured and incarcerated in the slave prison.

Rev. C. B. RAY repeated the story of Rev. H. W. BEECHER and his girl "SARAH," and claimed kindred aid for the BOORMAN family.

Rev. Mr. GARNET, of Jamaica, W. I., presented the claims of Mrs. BOORMAN and family upon the colored people of New-York, in a very effective manner. Revs. Mr. POSTER, Mr. SPELMAN and Mr. PETERSON were present and took part in the proceedings of the meeting. About one hundred and fifty persons, mostly ladies, were present.

A Yacht Race.

A yacht race came off yesterday. The competing vessels sailed from Hoboken at 11 A. M., went to the Southwest Spit and returned to their starting place. Three prizes were contended for. The three winning boats were the *Richmond*, *Una*, and *Julia*. The *Mystery*, entered by Mr. G. T. STAGG, was "last best," though she was not far behind the *Starlight*. All the yachts arrived before daylight. The wrecking schooner *Johnston* went into the race on her own "hook," and showed her heels to nearly all of her more pretending and genteel competitors. Information of the intended race being somewhat exclusive, not many people witnessed it.

☞ The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York yesterday elected the following Grand Officers for the ensuing year: R. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., Grand Master; Rt. W. ROBERT MACOY, D. G. Master; Rt. W. FENLAN M. KING, Senior G. Warden; Rt. W. JAMES HYDE, Junior G. Warden; Rt. W. CHARLES L. CRUSOE, Grand Treasurer; Rt. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

☞ At a sale of Mr. JAS. PEALE's pictures, yesterday, a lovely and very desirable bit of landscape, (COLEMAN,) "Near White Mountains," sold for $50. A Moonlight, attributed to VANDERHEYDEN, sold for $50. Two large gallery pictures, said to be "SEYBERT's," sold for $67 50 each. A picture by INMAN—"Salmon Fishing"—sold for $243. The whole collection realized prices quite equal to their value.

☞ The Board of Firemen last evening elected SAMUEL BENJAMIN, of Hose Company No. 46, as Vice-President, and JAMES F. WHELAN, Engineer, Secretary. It was resolved to have a public parade on the 19th of October.

☞ The Colored Home had its [illegible] Anniversary yesterday, when addresses [illegible] Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Brooklyn, [illegible] Ramsburg, PARSON, of the S. A. [illegible] There are 236 persons now [illegible] inmates of this "Home."

☞ At WILLIAMS A[illegible] to be sold a capital lithograph of [illegible] Cathedral, painted to the order of the Co[illegible] of the Dutch Reformed Church by JAMES [illegible]

☞ Seamen are very scarce and [illegible] high.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Containing The Discovery from Ex-President of DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION at CINCINNATI—Full Report of Proceedings of First and Second Days—Speech of Ex-President and Gubernatorial Candidate, &c., &c.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEW YORK—First and Second Days' Proceedings.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON—Letter from the President—Documents in Explanation.

THE WAR IN KANSAS—Special Correspondence of the Times—Attack on Lawrence.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Evacuation of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans—End of the War.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates, your currency:

1 copy for.....$1
10 copies for.....$10, or $9 each.
25 copies for.....$22, or $8 each.

Each package sent to every name to send to any address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 129 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 289 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to inform their friends that they still continue to carry on their business at their old location, to keep the same stylish quality of goods for which we have been heretofore so celebrated. And they solicit a continuance of their favors.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The Jury of Award, in Class 15, at the late World's Fair, have awarded to WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFE the FIRST PRIZE—"FOR THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD," as proved with Wilder's Patent Powder and Hooper Proof Lock. All Safes made by us

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Warerooms, 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and 109 Water-st., New-York.

Depots, No. 118 Water-st., near Wall, New-York; No. 28 Walnut and No. 2 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 19 Wallace-st., Chicago, Ill.

R. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and 66 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and perfected their extensive Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the trade and the public with an article of the finest quality, at 25 PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patents, none can guarantee as to either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

NUTTING'S ZOLICON.—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or separate parlor. It has received the highest premium at the late Mechanics' Fair, Boston, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the manufactory of the manufacturer. Price from $60 to $150.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is now in full operation. We are again supplying our customers more rapidly than ever, combining all the recent improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS and Millinery, No. 381 Broadway, corner of ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, is now in every variety of ladies' fans, rattaans, for ornamental dressing-cases, brushes, combs, perfumery, and fancy goods. Also, the most complete assortment of trimmings, for the business and ornamental purposes of dress, to be found in the city, all of which is daily imported. Retail trade only. Goods sold at wholesale prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 381 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 311 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of all wool velvet, tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and English ingrain carpetings, manufactured with the greatest care, and in new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of all grades of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Spring Clothing is now complete, embracing many specialties and styles to be found at no other place, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, and 9 Chambers-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Locks, are an improvement upon all patented Fire-proof and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Bank, Nos. 128 and 130 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

FOTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to rival in the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a common glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $1. Full instructions to purchasers free. Sent by mail, free. CONTENT, HEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale, or exchanged. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $140. Melodeons from $40 to $120.

THOMAS T. GREEN, DRUGGIST, HAVING REmoved from his former stand, No. 1 Astor House, to No. 289 Broadway, opposite Howard Hotel, invites attention to the extensive assortment of choice drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery and toilet articles with which he has stocked his new establishment.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION IMPARTED by chemical Kid Gloves, without the slightest odor, but with a piquancy of fragrance, the studied perfection of taste. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 20 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTENT, HEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS 3s 6d, PRINTED Oil-Cloths, any width, 4/4s, per yard; three-ply Ingrains, Brussels 7s; Canton matting, Venetians and hall carpetings, stair rods, table and piano covers at HALL DON'S New Carpet and Oil-Cloth Establishment, No. 302 Hudson-st., near King.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOOFLAND'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these maladies and impart tone to the system beyond any remedy in existence. Sold everywhere. A pamphlet free. Depot, BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS Steamer of this Line, from Liverpool to New-York, will be Twenty Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their own, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the civilized world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Imparting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the substitution of the article is the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LOVETT'S WAMPENG, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE preparation, will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call at No. 722 Broad-way, New-York, and see the proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of WAMPENG.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!
Superb Brussels velvet carpets, 1½ yd. wide, 75c. per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 1¼ yd. wide, 50c. per yard.
Beautiful ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 49 Bowery.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.—The ladies before starting for the country should patronize CANFIELD, corner Fulton-st. and Broadway, for his fine and fine goods, and just the articles for Summer wear, light, durable, fashionable, also and remarkably cheap.

WRITING MADE EASY—BY PURCHASING A Superior GOLD PEN of TUTHILL, who is manufacturing them, and at prices defying competition. Pens sent to all parts of the country. Call at No. 216 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

BARNES & CO.'S [illegible] Pens are the most [illegible] and will write [illegible] Sold by all Stationers [illegible] Manufactory, [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE VINEYARD of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, (this) [illegible] very superior) warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Park-pl.

THE VOLCANIC REPEATING CANNON is ready about for delivery. The best hunting gun ever made, and less than it cost to manufacture. A. W. POST, Sole Agent, No. 10 Park-place.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 7 Wall-st., and 75 Beaver-st., with or without furniture. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or sooner.

ALSO—House and lot No. 1 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A genteel residence, with all modern improvements. Possession May 1, or sooner if desired.

ALSO—House and lot No. 7 Bedford-place, and Lot No. 4 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A well-built house, recently put in complete order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 80 acres, with stock and implements, near Ridgewood Railway; 1 mile from Jamaica or Hempstead Plains. Property of great value. Possession on or before the 1st of April next. Terms to suit purchaser.

For particulars to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 151 Broadway, corner of Liberty.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other machanical enterprise, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and within 19 miles of the City of New-York, are requested to call and obtain clear information relating to the subject, by calling on E. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is now in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western states.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 6 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depot and 27 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 15 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. The garden with all the small fruits, together with a fine orchard of the choicest varieties of the best known grapes and apricots, part loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton ferry, and one mile from the depot at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 30 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and 4 bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh.) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 12 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and comple'e in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and sea steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—For $300 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL.—For sale, a large lot 25 feet and 6 inches by 100 in centre of block between 38th and 37th sts. The owner dealing to leave Jersey immediately, will sell below the market price; also, 2 lots, all on time if improved, in 38th-st., 145 feet west of 5th-av., by E. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 152 Ludlow-st. and Nos. 154 and 156 East 27th-st. F. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

$3,800.—A VERY NEAT AND COMFORTABLE COTTAGE.—On Washington-av., one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain and on easy terms, by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

OHIO FARM—240 acres, near one of the most thrifty Western cities, for exchange for a first-class residence in or near New-York. The farm has about 40 acres improved; balance timber. Address D. E. B., *Tribune* Office.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and chocse lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York second and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SHELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewe'ed	$38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$50 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$45 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $30 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $20 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. S. Tobias, Harrison, N. J.; G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. JAS. M. TITTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.—Of all descript ons, from $2 50 per set to $25, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 100 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. PATON, No. 54 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 pairs of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber &c., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves. E. STOWELL, No. 366 Broadway, one door above Pearl-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 24 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $36, imitation at $24, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—E. P. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enamel chamber furniture, in all the terns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.—Office furniture of every description, the largest and best assortment in the City, at KNOX'S Office Furniture Warerooms, No. 50 Beekman-st., 2d story.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 46 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 67 Gouverneur-st.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, Removed after May 1 to their new factory, 104 the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of Wooster and Centre sts.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.—The store at 1049 and 1051 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., and 1 to 7 Twenty-sixth-st., with the basements and cellars, is offered for lease, with or without the fixtures, &c., now in the premises. Possession can be given on the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—Near the North River, above the Highlands, three miles from a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. House large, beautiful lawn, shaded; ice-house, barn, fruits of all kinds. Rent, $400. N. B.—Perfectly healthy, and no musquitoes.

CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three-story, 18 rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family; recently painted and put in complete order. Fruit, grapevines, &c. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19, Post-Office, New-York.

RURAL RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED.—A first-class house, thoroughly furnished in complete order; beautiful grounds, closely planted with fruit and ornamental trees, with abundance of best small fruits, kitchen garden, &c. The house has gas and water throughout, range and furnace of the best kind. Will be let to a small genteel family, carriage and pair of horses, if desired. CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 96 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chancery Solicitor and Notary Public, Cocoa & Co., New-York; W. WEMPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 108 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—In No. 7 New-st., third door from Wall-st. Very desirable for lawyers, agents, brokers, &c.; just painted, papered, and now in good order. Rent low. Inquire at the law office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

TWO FLOORS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey-st. or No 111 Essex. W. A. KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—A Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av; also, the similar house No. 126 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of Collers-place and Warren st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

THREE PARLORS TO LET—Over J. B. Miller & Co.'s shoe store, No. 124 Canal-st. Gas, chandeliers, Croton water, &c., suitable for millinery establishment. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay-sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE—No. 449 8th-av. Books open for registry and specie daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WAREROOMS.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.
T. H. CHAMBERS.
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos; together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 810 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebra'ed makers; prices from $150 to $300—worth from $200 to $500 each; fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid.
W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 216 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, of their own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooms, No. 499 Bowery.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED his Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 176 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and Cahawba, Cabanas, Partagas, Regalia del Rey, Conde de Lemos, Operas, Del Fumar, Quitapas, Githa, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.
E. F. ROGERS, No. 304 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The proprietor has the pleasure to announce to the public that this house is now open for the season. Its cleanliness and comfort, the table and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved manner, furnished with spacious and airy chambers, ample and delightful corridors, superb dining and drawing rooms, and a ball-room 80 feet square, all of which are supplied with water from pipes in every part of the building. The subscriber has secured the services of the first cook in the country, and will spare no effort to render the fare of his guests the utmost of epicurism. The unbounded patronage bestowed upon him during the past season, and the universal satisfaction given, induces him to hope for a continuance of the same favors, and he trusts by his personal attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, extending directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and every effort be made for comfort. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kosciusko* and *Reindeer* leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Pleasant Summer residence.—The undersigned has become the lessee of this house, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. It is pleasantly situated fronting directly on the Passaic river, affording a delightful bathing place for the Summer season. The house is large and commodious is very pleasantly located in the village of Paterson. It has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with entirely new and modern furniture, and is in the most complete order. The proprietor will make his best endeavors, aided by a long experience in the business, to keep his house so as to afford comfort, pleasure and luxury to those who may favor him with their patronage. Paterson is one of the most pleasant and healthy of our inland villages. It is surrounded by fine residences, has innumerable drives, and a scenery unsurpassed. The celebrated Passaic Falls are within half a mile of Congress Hall. It is easy of access by railroad (there are 8 trains each way, daily) in from 30 to 40 minutes, or by carriage over an excellent road.

L. WORKMAN.
PATERSON, June 5, 1856.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 160 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep, has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 15 feet. In addition and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing rooms in the house, or cottages they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above, to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference, SOLOMON GALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Day-st., New-York.

DANIEL KELLY,
GEO. MELLON, } Proprietors.

ISLAND HOUSE—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been remodeled, painted and papered throughout, and supplied with new and fashionable furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is lighted with gas, piazzas in front of lower and upper stories, and the grounds are spacious and shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, making it particularly desirous for families, as the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the large hotels. No efforts will be spared to render the "Island House" worthy of patronage.

CORNELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, CONN.—The undersigned, having leased this desirable watering place, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. The "Pequot" is situated at the junction of Long Island Sound and Thames River; commands a beautiful marine view, and its facilities for bathing, fishing, sailing and riding are unsurpassed. Persons wishing to engage rooms will find the proprietor at the house. Any communication addressed to him there, or at the Gramercy Park House, New-York, will meet with prompt attention.

E. HOLMAN, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 42½ by 40 feet, within 200 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds, ice house bathing-house, row-boats, and 20 acres of land, crop in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 247 Broadway, room No. 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment.

The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened for the season for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor.

D. A. CROWELL.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. REDORTHA & HAMILTON

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with leases of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the lease, stock and fixtures of a book, stationery and cigar store, established four years, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, and now doing a flourishing trade. Any person wishing to embark in this kind of business will find this a desirable opportunity. Terms easy. If applied for immediately, at No. 338 Atlantic-st., or to Mr. H. T. SELL, No. 57 Day-st., New-York.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a City carriage factory, with a large patronage and now in successful operation. The present owner is engaged in other business and cannot give it his attention. For particulars apply to WM. RAFFERTY, on the premises, Nos. 60 and 62 West 24th-st.

IMPORTANT.—The proprietor, wishing to retire from the mercantile business, offers for sale his place, now occupied as a store and lumber yard, situated on Long Island, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of O. WILLETS & SON, No. 276 Pearl-st., New-York., or H. HALL, No. 25 Catharine-st.

NOTICE TO TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS.—An unusual opportunity to go into a good business of the above, the premises being suddenly vacated by domestic causes. A large business has been done. Inquire at No. 462 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

AGRICULTURAL.

C. H. DE BURG'S No. 1 AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—This extraordinary fertilizer has been steadily growing in favor as a manure for the past six years. At the present time the demand for it is greater than even for guano, over which it possesses many advantages. From the fact that the ammonia (so volatile a matter in guano) is, in this compound, a fixed salt or sulphate, and only dispels itself progressively when incorporated with the soil. To prevent imposition being practiced, each bag or barrel of the genuine is distinctly marked C. H. De Burg, No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime.

Directions for use—Circulars and testimonials will be sent by mail on application to the subscriber, who is appointed the New-York agent of the manufacturer.

JAMES P. HAMMILL,
No. 110 Pearl-st., cor. Old slip.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
CHABOE GUANO, (*by brig Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 349 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
in panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND TURNS, of this Spring's importation, is also full and complete.
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted linen playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., Carpet Agency House.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BRANDS—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Hudson, Lemon and Verk in casks to suit purchasers, by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jackson Market, from infirmary entrance.

MEDICAL.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE, OR THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
PRIVATE MEDICAL COUNCILLOR, Now Ready, Price 25 cents, in a sealed envelope, by mail, post paid. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Edition, 128 pages, entitled

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION.

Every person should purchase this work, as every one is interested in its contents. The Author, in consulting with the afflicted, has had his attention called to the fact that a large majority of the human family are suffering from the effects of indiscretion, or the consequences of the sins of their youth, which, although they may not prevent the patient from following his usual occupation, yet they undermine the constitution, and make life a burden. The Author, in this book, has clearly pointed out the cause of these evils, and has shown the way to cure, which he has done in his own case, after all others had failed. Let the unfortunate and afflicted buy this book, and be convinced that there is hope for them. Address, as above, DR. HUNTER, No. 29 Ann-st., New-York. Consultations, personally or by letter, $5. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A lady in the family of Mr. W. Thompson, Bookseller, Albany, Dec. 1, 1855, was afflicted with a severe humor, which appeared in the form of pimples all over the face, and which, notwithstanding the use of the most approved remedies, continued to spread, and finally assumed the form of a loathsome disease. Her own words are, "I was ashamed to be seen, and my life was a burden to me." Dr. Hunter was consulted, and in a few weeks the face was entirely cleared of the humor, and has remained so ever since. Dr. Hunter's treatment in this case was simple, and such as any one can understand.

Albany, May 1, 1856.

Dr. A. M. HUNTER—My Dear Sir: My wife has been severely sick for more than two years or more, in consequence of great mental and suffering, some months before and during confinement; every symptom was of the most doubtful and protracted kind, ending in my wife's life being despaired of by her friends. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing many matters touching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind. It was the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of Dr. M. Hunter was revealed, such a remedy. It presented a testament to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Derwitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1 a copy will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-Office.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. RADWAY Removed to No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

Highly appreciated by the people and patronized by the Government.

TRIEBNER'S—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the union of the Soci'te de Pharmacie de Paris and the Royal College of Medicine of Berlin.

TRIEBNER No. 1.—In the capacity of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become imperfect, even in the decline of life. If the Triebner were universally adopted, all physical impotency would be made before it appeared, and thus prevent suffering for the numerous victims to those attacks that shock nature.

TRIEBNER No. 2—Consistency and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which corrupt and cubebs have so long been considered a antidote for, in the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the people.

TRIEBNER No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot eradicate.

TRIEBNER Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the tea table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases of $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $1, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $3. Sent free of expense to any part of the United States, on receipt of a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 197 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway), New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,500 cases, and never failed, except in two cases of cancer, both of long standing. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtues, all within the limits of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this I have to say. First, it is very cheap, that is grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for use—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 5 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, GRVIS & CO., No. 120 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-sq.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 197 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway), New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

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Two to three bottles will clear

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

RUSSIA.

Navigation was opened at St. Petersburg May 8. Commercial advices to 7th, do not describe any material variation in the course of trade. The rate of exchange at St. Petersburg was steady. The production of cereals and flax was large. Specimens of crystals of gold continued, but was scarce.

The Sappho Powder of Bonch had arrived, on a visit to Vermont. The first English steamer to Cronstadt, called the 7th, had been lost off the island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Finland.

SPAIN.

The Democrats had brought forward a vote of censure on the Government, respecting the conduct of the Elections, but it was negatived by a large majority.

AFRICA.

Mr. G. H. Parkinson, one of Dr. Livingstone's party at Lake Nyassa, had started on his return to the Interior, leaving Mr. Young at the Lake. Mr. Alexander, of Mary land, joined a white settler on the Zambesi, called the Zulu, who had lost his property by Bushmen, and was about to return to Natal.

DENMARK.

The decision of the Danish Legislature, to which we referred yesterday, is published, bearing date October 1st. The Assembly will reassemble on the 15th inst.

PRUSSIA.

A Postal Convention has been signed between Prussia and the United States. New Year Message to Parliament was delivered on the 7th inst. The Government is to be empowered to give away all the Crown Domains, and to borrow 12,000,000 thalers for railroads and canals. The Budget for 1864 is to be laid before Parliament in January. The Budget for 1863 was passed on the 7th inst. The Upper House passed the Budget on the 8th inst. The Lower House had passed it on the 7th inst. The Budget for 1864 will be presented to the Chambers in January. The Budget for 1863 was passed by the Upper House on the 8th inst. The Lower House had passed it on the 7th inst. The Budget for 1864 will be presented to the Chambers in January.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been received with great enthusiasm in Hungary. He has granted an amnesty to political offenders. The Emperor has also granted an amnesty to political offenders in the Austrian Empire.

FRANCE.

Baron Haussmann has presented his credentials as Senator from Seine. No reduction has been effected in the Budget. The Princess Mathilde has been appointed from Senate—Count Orsay's debts to the amount of 2,000,000 francs. The Princess Mathilde's review and ball given in honor of Queen Victoria, and Duke of Brabant, have been postponed. The ball is to take place on the 15th inst. Prince Napoleon has left Paris, having exercised the functions of President of the Council of State during the absence of Prince Napoleon. The Emperor will not open the Session of the Chambers in person. The Session will be opened by Baron Forcade de la Roquette.

ITALY.

Mr. Elliot, the Queen's Minister at Florence, has been appointed from Sardinia—Count Orsay's debts to the amount of 2,000,000 francs. The Princess Mathilde's review and ball given in honor of Queen Victoria, and Duke of Brabant, have been postponed. The ball is to take place on the 15th inst. Prince Napoleon has left Paris, having exercised the functions of President of the Council of State during the absence of Prince Napoleon. The Emperor will not open the Session of the Chambers in person. The Session will be opened by Baron Forcade de la Roquette.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has presented his credentials as Minister from Sardinia. No reduction has been effected in the Budget. The Princess Mathilde's review and ball given in honor of Queen Victoria, and Duke of Brabant, have been postponed. The ball is to take place on the 15th inst. Prince Napoleon has left Paris, having exercised the functions of President of the Council of State during the absence of Prince Napoleon. The Emperor will not open the Session of the Chambers in person. The Session will be opened by Baron Forcade de la Roquette.

GREECE.

The Queen of Greece has been delivered of a son. The Queen is doing well. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present at the christening. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present at the christening. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present at the christening.

CHINA.

The Imperialists have captured Ningpo. The Rebels have been defeated with great slaughter. The Rebels have been defeated with great slaughter. The Rebels have been defeated with great slaughter.

INDIA.

The Bombay Government has published a Minute on the Education of the Natives. It also announces the establishment of a Polytechnic School at Poona. The Bombay Government has published a Minute on the Education of the Natives. It also announces the establishment of a Polytechnic School at Poona. The Bombay Government has published a Minute on the Education of the Natives. It also announces the establishment of a Polytechnic School at Poona.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Victoria to Aug. 24th, state that the Legislature had been prorogued. The Assembly had passed the Land Bill. The Council had rejected the Land Bill. The Assembly had passed the Land Bill. The Council had rejected the Land Bill. The Assembly had passed the Land Bill. The Council had rejected the Land Bill.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Governor had issued a proclamation declaring the Province of Auckland in a state of siege. The Governor had issued a proclamation declaring the Province of Auckland in a state of siege. The Governor had issued a proclamation declaring the Province of Auckland in a state of siege.

THE LAST OF THE NATIONAL K. N. COUNCIL.

The Council assembled at 10½ o'clock this morning.

A series of resolutions providing for the appointment by Mr. Barnes, of Virginia, but no action was sought on them at present. Mr. Barnes withdrew the resolutions, and the Council adjourned sine die.

Mr. Barnes, of Virginia, then offered a resolution declaring that the Council had performed the duties assigned to it by the Convention, and that the Council be dissolved. Carried